

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 571.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1856.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. On Monday Evening, the 6th, at Eight, Inaugural Address by the Rev. J. BUTTERWORTH OWEN, M.A., on the occasion of the opening of the Evening Classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Mechanics, Mechanism, History and Literature, Geography, Chemistry, French and German, in connexion with the Examinations required by the Society of Arts. Time Tables, and Cards of Admission, will be issued after the Address. Mr. PEPPER'S Lecture on BENEFIT OF THE NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL, and all the New Entertainments, as usual. Engagement of the eminent Vocalists, Miss ALLEN, and Mr. and Mrs. COOPER, for Musical Lectures, commencing Thursday Evening, the 9th, at Eight.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL, on THURSDAY, 9th Oct.—TWO SERMONS: Morning, Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN; Evening, Rev. WILLIAM BROCK. PUBLIC MEETING at half-past Three. Refreshments provided. Services at Twelve, and half-past Six. On the following Sabbath, the Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER. Services, Eleven and half-past Six. Collections after each service.

SURREY MISSION. The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held at Rev. F. F. THOMAS'S CHAPEL, Tooting, on WEDNESDAY, October 22 (not 15, as first advertised). The Rev. Dr. LEITCHFIELD will preach at Twelve o'clock. The PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening at Half-past Six. ROBERT ASHTON, } Secs.
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SINGING.—THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SINGING CLASS, under the Superintendence of Mr. THEOPHILUS COOPER, will be held in the SCHOOL-ROOM, LION-STREET, WALWORTH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst.

The Chair will be taken by W. H. WATSON, Esq., at Seven o'clock. During the Evening several Anthems and Pieces will be sung by Friends not connected with the Class. Tickets, 6d. each, can be obtained of Mr. Clark, next door to the School-room; Mr. Cooper, 11, Hampton-street, Walworth; or at the Doors on the Night of the Meeting. The Proceeds will be devoted to the New Chapel Building Fund.

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FIRST ENGLISH MISSION TO THE TURKS. SPECIAL APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LADY HUNTINGDON'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—Our attention having been providentially directed to the present favourable opening for a Mission to the Moslems in Turkey, we have laid the subject before a General Meeting of our Ministers and Friends, who have desired us to adopt immediate measures that a Missionary may be sent to the Turks.

The Moslems in Turkey, for the first time in their history, are open to the influence of Christian instruction. In answer to prayer, the War has been overruled for the furtherance of the Gospel in that empire. The grand obstacle to the conversion of the Ottomans is now removed. A recent firman of the Sultan announces complete religious liberty to all his subjects, Moslem converts or otherwise. The cruel law by which Turks who embraced Christianity were banished is abolished. This new and invaluable charter of Turkish freedom is confirmed and guaranteed to all religious parties by the recent Treaty of Paris.

A solemn obligation is consequently laid upon the followers of Christ of all denominations, to assist in sending the Gospel to the Turks, and to promote the cause of Christian education among the rising generation in that country. The call of God is clear and emphatic. The deluded followers of the false prophet Mohammed must no longer be left to perish. At this crisis we are bound to care for their souls. The door, which for 1,300 years had been shut against us, is now opened, and the servants of Christ must enter in while they may.

In Turkey the Mohammedan population alone comprises no less than twenty millions five hundred and fifty thousand souls, for whom no special agency or direct means of evangelisation have been provided. Formerly, apathy and popular prejudice had nearly doomed this large portion of the human family to utter destruction. They were regarded by Western Europe either as the victims of Russian ambition, or as destined to be examples of Divine vengeance. No good reason could be assigned for this sentiment, save the fewness of conversions in the case of the Turks. This, however, may be satisfactorily accounted for, by the absence of appropriate Missionary exertions to make converts from Islamism, through fear of penal consequences. But is not the Christian Church itself to blame for her cowardice in this matter? The world has seen the armies of the Allies daring to sacrifice their lives by thousands for the political salvation of Turkey, while the Church Militant has hitherto sacrificed nothing to save the souls of the Turks from everlasting destruction. Can we wonder at the fewness of Moslem conversions to Christ, while no suitable means have been employed, and while, in the face of formidable obstacles, such as Apostates would not have shrunk from, the faith and courage requisite to success have been wanting on our part?

If it be said, in excuse, that the Ottoman power is doomed to fall, and that the predicted "drying up of the Euphrates" is against us, we answer, Not so; for those who take this view of prophecy themselves admit the importance of Turkish evangelisation, since they acknowledge that the conversion of the Ottoman people to Christianity, and not their extermination by the sword of Russia, is indicated by the prediction in question. And now that the Mohammedan system is sinking into decay, it surely behoves all earnest Christians to assist in promoting the cause of Turkish Missions. The success of all political reforms in that empire depends on the measures we adopt for the spiritual enlightenment and regeneration of the Ottoman people. Evangelise the Turks, and you have the surest guarantee of their advancing prosperity, and the firmest basis of permanent peace in the East.

England now possesses great influence in Turkey, which, under the Divine blessing, may be successfully employed for the spread of the Gospel. Having done our part to rescue that Empire from Russian spoliation, gratitude prompts the Turks to prize our alliance. A closer contact with Englishmen, during the war, has also tended to remove ancient prejudices from the Turkish mind. Moreover, the Holy Scriptures have had an immense sale among the Moslems. In many parts of Turkey the field is already white unto the harvest. The American Missionaries are realising surprising success among the Armenian and Greek Churches. Never were the prospects so bright as at this moment. We therefore venture with confidence to appeal to the liberality of our fellow-Christians of all denominations for our Turkish Mission Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Mr. Frederick W. Whitlocks, at Williams, Deacon, and Co's Banking-house, 29, Birchin-lane; or by the undersigned, on behalf of the Executive Committee. Rev. THOMAS E. THORESBY, 34, Mecklenburg-square, London. Rev. BENJ. S. HOLLIS, Canonbury, London. Rev. THOMAS DODD, Britannia-square, Worcester. And also at the Office of this Paper.



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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

GLADSTONE ON WILLINGHOOD.

WE rejoice to welcome another powerful coadjutor in the work we have most at heart. Few, perhaps, can imagine the thankfulness we feel in seeing the advocacy of truths for the exposition and enforcement of which we toiled for many years single-handed, pass from ourselves into the hands of one of the most brilliant orators, and greatest statesmen of the day. We take pride—we hope not altogether unpardonable—in catching from the peaks of political society a bright reflection not merely of the principles but of the arguments, aye, and of the very expressions which it has been our wont to exhibit so customarily in the columns of this journal as to have brought upon ourselves the ridicule which the world delights to hurl at every semblance of *monomania*. We have stood in a relation to "religious willinghood" analogous to that of Old Tiff, in Mrs. Stowe's tale of "Dred," to the children of poor Mrs. Cripps—have dry-nursed the offspring of an "old family," rudely, it may be, but fondly—have washed, ironed, and mended for it—have cheerfully borne for its sake laughter, privation, and abuse—have stood up for it against the lazy and morose Old Hundreds, and the sanctimonious and selfish Aunt Nesbits of English society—have accompanied it into "the swamp" of obscurity and disrepute—and now we can say with the old slave, when his little Fanny, enriched by an unexpected legacy, was about to marry—"Dis yer an't to be spoke of out loud. I've been mighty anxious; but, bress de Lord, I've come safe through, 'cause you see I've found out he's a right likely man, besides being one of de very fustest old families in de state." Seeing that Mr. Gladstone has taken our lovely ward by the hand, to introduce her to a higher sphere, we are very much tempted to fall into the exultant humour of the faithful old negro, and greet our friends as he did Clayton. "So you're come to see Miss Fanny, now she's come to her property, and got the place she ought for to have. Ha, ha! Old Tiff always know'd it. He see'd it. He know'd de Lord would bring her out right—and He did. Ho! ho! ho!"

Let our readers be pleased to excuse this little ebullition of self-complacency, and we will descend at once to the ground of sobriety. If we would measure with conscientiousness the advance which recent speeches of Mr. Gladstone (to which we propose presently more particularly to refer) show our principles to have made, it will be necessary to regard the qualities of the man, the nature of his position, and the relation in which he stands to the ecclesiastical system to which religious voluntarism is essentially opposed.

The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of those men whose talents and acquisitions, set off as they are by wealth and station, qualify him to exercise a leading influence upon the public mind. A genial nature, a perfect education, a captivating personal address, large perceptive powers, a rich fancy, wide and various information, the gift of language, and a mellifluous voice, place at his command all the secondary attributes of an accomplished orator. But Mr. Gladstone has higher qualifications. He is a devoutly religious man, with an eye to discern spiritual beauty, with sympathies in intimate converse with moral

goodness, with conscientiousness ever on the look out for the path of duty, and with that earnest seriousness of soul which is the true ballast of intellectual superiority. Born in Egypt—as we may say—his better nature, under the guidance of two or three radical truths with which he seems to have made early acquaintance, has been ever unconsciously forcing its way to a land of greater light, liberty, and plenty. They who watch him closely may see his convictions *grow*—and whilst he himself seems to have no suspicion of what he is becoming, nor of the future work he is fitting himself to perform, close observers may note the rapid ripening in his mind of principles which are fitting him to grapple in due time with the great problem of the present age—namely, the true relationship of the civil power to the religious institutions of the country.

Mr. Gladstone's position is just now somewhat anomalous. That he is a statesman of a high order, no one dreamed of doubting until he crossed the current of the popular will in the affair of war with Russia. It is not to be denied that in assenting to the declaration of that war, and in afterwards striving to extricate himself from its horrors, he betrayed either weakness of judgment, or infirmity of purpose. But to talk of Mr. Gladstone, as the press was forward to do at that critical passage of the national history, as an extinct power, was most absurd. The public may yet come to acknowledge that he was nearer right than wrong—and that his error lay not in his pacific leanings, but in his departure from them. The cloud, however, is passing away. In proportion as the country grows sick of seeing Government carried on as a clever joke, men of the Gladstone stamp will be recognised as a necessity—for whilst he was in office, he showed himself competent to do as well as talk. No Administration of Liberal Conservatism can henceforth be formed without putting Mr. Gladstone into the fore-front of its members.

We should be guilty of the most puerile self-delusion were we to imagine that the right honourable gentleman had become an Anti-State-Churchman. It will be seen presently that that is what sound logic must drive him to; but he is very far from that at present. We believe that he has scarcely seen the evil of the Establishment theory, even in the abstract—we are sure he has no notion of dealing with it as a practical question. The Church of England, as embodying a theological and ecclesiastical system which he approves and loves, as the oldest of our national institutions, as a prominent object of our history, as linked to the customs and habits of our people, and rooted in the very structure of English society—he would be very unwilling to disturb—reluctant, perhaps, even to reform. It is with him, as yet, a tender spot which he would anxiously guard himself from handling, even in thought. But then, as his mind gets away from that narrow but venerated home, and goes abroad among men and things new to his sympathies, he learns to relish, and admire, and even love, principles and practices which he never saw in his cherished sanctuary—which he durst not take home with him there—and, gradually, events, reflections, experience, will so expand his heart, correct his taste, and impel his conscience, that the idol of his earlier days will lose its exclusive attraction for him, and the greater emotion will insensibly thrust out the smaller. In a word, Mr. Gladstone's Christianity bids fair to overpower his Churchmanship.

From such a man, holding such a position, every serious expression of opinion on the subject of Voluntarism will be regarded with attention. It is something, even at a dead season like this, to have five columns of the *Times* occupied with an eloquent commendation of religious willinghood. It is still more to know that the persuasive oratory thus widely published flows from the lips of one of the most promising statesmen of the day—it is best of all that his identification with us is not superficial or casual only, but shows itself in those deep religious principles which underlie most of our ecclesiastical differences. As to the power upon which the Church should rely, Mr. Gladstone and we are at one. But whereas,

we infer, he would apply that power only to what lies *before* him, we think it should be brought to bear upon what lies *behind* and *beside* us. He is a Voluntarist only in *doing*—we are Voluntarists in *undoing* also. Nevertheless, taking our fundamental principle apart from the policy of its application in this or that special direction, it will be seen that the right honourable gentleman complacently occupies the very position we have long and perseveringly striven to recommend.

And now for our illustrations. On Monday se'nnight, Mr. Gladstone attended two meetings, at which he may be said to have been the principal speaker. That in the morning was held at Mold, Flintshire, in advocacy of the claims of the Foreign Missionary Society, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. Asaph. That in the evening was the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, the Bishop of Chester being in the chair. We take the two speeches as indicating Mr. Gladstone's ecclesiastical whereabouts—and we now proceed to gratify our readers with such extracts as we venture to think will deeply interest, if not greatly surprise them. In doing this, we shall conscientiously try to set these gems in a framework of pertinent comment which will do nothing more than allow them to sparkle in their own lustre.

We have said that Mr. Gladstone seems comfortably unconscious of the application of his principles to the question of the Church Establishment in this country. And yet, it is difficult to reconcile what he says so truly and solemnly with an approval of its basis, or, at any rate, with a complacent view of its tendency and operation. Take an example or two. He is pleading the claims of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the ground of the assistance it extends to our colonists. He admits, indeed, that the contributors to the funds of the society have a right to satisfy themselves of "the thorough reasonableness, the justice, the prudence, and the foresight with which she acts"—and he lays it down as a rule of practice, "that during the period of the first difficulties and pressure [of our colonists] the liberal offerings of the people of England should be given to prevent the want of religious ordinances; but after the difficulties of the first stage of colonial life are surmounted, she [the society] consents, not for our sakes, but for their own, that they should take upon themselves the burden of supporting their own colonial ministry." It is thoroughly reasonable, then, according to Mr. Gladstone, it is prudent, it is just, it betokens foresight, in our colonies at least, to cast men, as soon as possible, upon their own resources to provide themselves with religious ordinances, and to relieve them of the burden, or deprive them of the privilege, only so long as their position resembles that of helpless infancy. The honourable gentleman gives a sound reason for this rule of practice. He says:—

If this society were to promise *permanent aid* to the support of the Church in the Colonies, it would be to abandon her duty, not less to you than to the colonists. It would be asking you to bestow your alms upon an object that did not require them; it would be enervating and emasculating the tone of religion in the colonies, and preventing the growth of a due sense of its inestimable value—treating the colonists in their Christian capacity as mere children, and not as grown men.

True, most true! but in his speech at Mold, Mr. Gladstone states still more forcibly the general principle from which he deduces this particular conclusion:—

It is the characteristic (he observes) of human nature, that, if other people are ever ready to do something for us we feel no anxiety to do it for ourselves. Not only that, but the habit so formed acquires such a command and a dominion over us as at length to induce us gradually into the belief that what we have not been accustomed to do we are not able to do. Now, the colonial Church—what with the care and kindness of Parliament, and from other causes—the colonial Church, I say, about twenty-five years ago, had almost arrived at the comfortable belief that it was dependent upon the nursing hand of this society, and that the nursing was to be perpetual. It had condemned itself to perpetual childhood, in the belief that it was impossible to move without aid in the support of its own bishops and clergy.

Well but Mr. Gladstone is there not a Church nearer home which—"what with the care and

kindness of Parliament, and from other causes"—has "condemned itself to perpetual childhood," in precisely the same particular? Does the special "characteristic of human nature" to feel no anxiety to do for ourselves what other people are ever ready to do for us, show itself only after a sea voyage? Is it not just possible that it may operate in England, and that the Church, which the State has so long comfortably nursed, should fancy it impossible to move without [State] aid in the support of its own bishops and clergy? Why, this is a main objection urged again and again by us against the provision of religious ordinances out of national property; and when we have called for the withdrawal of State funds from the Established Church, whether in England or Ireland, we have uniformly and most sincerely protested that we have done so, as much for the Church's sake, as for that of Dissenters and absenters. Possibly, however, we have never put our arguments into such forcible and eloquent words as the following, attributed to the right honourable gentleman. Speaking of the withdrawal from the society of the assistance formerly extended to it in the shape of "the Queen's Letter," which Mr. Gladstone strangely enough describes as "a precipitate, ill-timed, and unwise act," and which has entailed upon the society "in the present instance," something like a loss of an average income of 10,000*l.* a year, he suggests, with all the gracefulness of true piety, this consolation:—

I will venture to express my strong opinion that the withdrawal will prove ultimately, aye, and speedily, to have been beneficial to the society; for again will happen that which has happened already—the energy of the society will receive a new stimulus. In consequence of this removal of the artificial props, she will fall back more unreservedly upon her faith, her zeal, her prayers—her appeals to the faith, the love, the zeal, the prayers, the aims, the service of Christian people; and for every pound that she amassed through the machinery of which she now loses the use, she will obtain many pounds without being indebted for them to anything, only excepting the love of the members of the Church of England.

Bravely said—beautifully and bravely! But oh, Mr. Gladstone, why not remove in the same pious spirit "the artificial props" of Church-rates, Easter dues, bishops' lands, and parochial endowments? If the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel may be congratulated upon being forced back upon the faith, the zeal, the prayers, the aims, the service of Christian people, why not also the Church whom that society but partially represents? Oh! if the bishops of the Church of England had but uniformly preached this doctrine, instead of sneering in their cold unbelief at the inefficiency of the Voluntary principle, how much more glorious would have been her history, how much more successful would have been her efforts?

Well! let us quit all that relates to the removal of an existing evil! Let us be as forgetful as Mr. Gladstone himself of whatever is! Let us pass away from England to her colonies, and if we deal with their experience, let it be only in reference to their capabilities! Mark, first, how closely civil freedom is allied with ecclesiastical!

The change which has taken place in the political government of the colonies, introducing the principle of self-reliance into the management of their temporal affairs, has been one of infinite advantage to this society, because it has likewise taught them, by the force of irresistible analogy, to introduce the same principle of self-reliance into the management of their spiritual concerns.

"Self-reliance," then, is the point from which we start—self-reliance, a quality which the home Government, under episcopal guidance, did its utmost to break down—particularly in Canada. We cannot now run over the history of ecclesiastical affairs in that colony. It has been from first to last one of the most signal instances of failure in the attempt to transplant a Church Establishment from this country to her colonial dependencies. The grant from Parliamentary funds of 16,000*l.* a year for the support of the clergy in Canada, administered by the agency of the Propagation Society, was, owing to stringent political causes, withdrawn—with what effect Mr. Gladstone shall tell us:—

The withdrawal of the grant compelled the society to throw itself more freely and liberally upon the spontaneous liberality of Christian men. (Hear.) At the period when the grant was withdrawn the grant itself was 16,000*l.*, and the income of the society was 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, altogether making something like 21,000*l.* or 22,000*l.* At the period when I now speak the income has passed 60,000*l.* a year, amounting to ten times the free and independent income which it possessed at the time when it was accustomed to lean upon Parliament, and amounting to three times the aggregate of that which it then collected for itself, and that it received by the sanction of the nation.

The Church of England in Canada, compelled by the sound sense of the colonists to look for support to the love of its members, rather than to the law of its legislative bodies—taught wisdom, in fact, by a rude necessity—makes her reluctant appeal to the Voluntary principle. Does she fail? Does her recent experience justify the taunts which luxurious Church dignitaries have launched with such energetic contempt at self-reliance as a

basis of spiritual prosperity? We put the right honourable gentleman once again into the witness-box:—

Now, understand, in the first place, not only has it become the usual practice for the flocks to supply their own clergymen, but they likewise understand that it is their duty to contribute funds necessary for the endowment of bishoprics; and these funds at this moment have made such progress towards maturity that they have endowed two new bishoprics without the aid of one shilling from any other country. It has been further announced from that country—and it is a sort of gratulation to the society at home—that, after the year 1858, not one shilling more will be required from this country in any shape in aid of the diocese of Toronto. That is a circumstance upon which we may well congratulate ourselves—not because it will diminish the burden upon this country, but because of the progress which it marks and the future which it promises. It shows that the colonial Church has emerged from its state of childhood to a state of manhood; it shows that in the future the energies which have raised it up to that point will, with the blessing of God, carry it a great deal further—that it will itself become a centre of missionary labour for other lands, and reproducing a fair likeness of the Church of England in the distant parts of North America, not only emulate the parent Church, but provoke that Church to an emulation of its zeal and progress.

Good! Evidently a marvel to Mr. Gladstone, who has but little studied "the workings of willing-hood," but not at all surprising to us. Confining his view as he does to his own sect, and speaking of it only as it is developed in the colonies—mainly, too, in Canada, and Tasmania, where it has been thrown upon its own resources—it is pleasant to hear him confess, nevertheless—

I don't know any single portion of the Church, widely extended as it is, and containing so many varieties of race, language, climate, and character—I don't believe there is a single portion of the Church in which great progress has not been made towards the establishment of the principles of self-government and self-support.

"Self-government and self-support!" Is Paul also among the prophets? Has Mr. Gladstone been reading the *Nonconformist*? Why, these are our words—this is our formula—the phrase, as a condensed exposition of what we mean by the separation of the Church and the State, is our property, both by invention and by customary use. No man, however, is more welcome to it than Mr. Gladstone.

But this is not all. The right honourable gentleman begins to discern—what we have over and over again pointed out—the incidental advantages of the voluntary principle—the outgrowth of self-government from self-support—

There is also a subject which may be considered still higher—the question of what may be termed Church discipline. I confess I see, with great pleasure and satisfaction, a tendency in some of those colonies for the introduction of a real system of discipline among the members of the Church, not founded upon the action of secular power, but representing the free inclination of the Christian minds of the people themselves. (Hear.) In point of fact, it seems to be the characteristic of those whom we call the savages of New Zealand, and of those converted from heathenism in India, that they do not understand belonging to a society in which there are no laws, no obligations, no means of preventing misconduct or repressing error. If, by their own free will, therefore, they have established for themselves these rules—have placed upon themselves this yoke, not of arbitrary law, but of the law of Christian improvement—is there not in the fact something like a pattern to us at home?

There is, Mr. Gladstone, there is! Mind you apply it! Remember the natural order of things—self-support first, then self-government. Yes! that is, as you say, "something like a pattern to us at home." But we have done. We will not press the matter further. We shall dismiss the ex-Chancellor, as preachers are wont to dismiss their hearers, "leaving the subject to your more mature reflections." The right honourable gentleman has got hold of the right clue—and, since we have faith in him as a logical and conscientious man, we are content to wait until the dawn shall advance to perfect day.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

CONTEST AT EXETER.—On Thursday, a second attempt to impose a Church-rate of 4*d.* in the pound, for the parish of St. Edmund's, Exeter, was defeated by a large majority. An amendment in favour of a voluntary rate was carried on a show of hands, but the Church-party demanded a poll, which took place the same day, when the amendment was defeated by eighty against forty-seven, thus leaving the question still undecided. The churchwardens assert, that they will convene another meeting this week, and again press for a fourpenny rate, which their opponents as resolutely assert they will again resist.

THE CONTEST AT PETERBOROUGH.—The rate practically rejected by the vestry meeting on Friday, the 19th ult., was carried to the poll on the following Monday. The anti-rate party claiming the right of the occupiers of small tenements to vote, it was agreed that such votes should be taken under protest. The polling then commenced, and at the close of the first day the numbers were—For the rate, 88; against it, 228. On Tuesday the polling proceeded with great vigour. At four o'clock there was a large attendance at the vestry, and the vicar stated that the poll stood as follows—For the rate, 146; against it, 534. Of these 238 were protested votes against the rate, and 18 protested in favour of the rate; this still left a majority against the rate of 168. The vicar, Mr. Davys, then said that he should keep the poll open

beyond the two days originally fixed—an announcement which created much indignation. A public meeting of the anti-rate party was called at the Town Hall in the evening, which was crowded; the chair being occupied by Mr. Caster. That gentleman read a letter from the vicar, stating that he should close the poll, on the re-assembling of the vestry in the morning. The contents of the letter seemed to take the meeting by surprise, and but little applause followed on the reading. The chairman spoke of their decisive triumph. Their present success would, he hoped, prevent any future attempt to impose a Church-rate in Peterborough. (Cheers.) Mr. W. Venetti made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he said: The Church of England was well provided for. (Cheers and laughter.) In this city, the clergy had 9,000*l.* for under ten sermons a week. (A voice, "What a shocking thing!" and laughter.) In fourteen years, the Church property in this city would be 25,000*l.* per annum, and the question was now being discussed what was to become of that property. (Hear, hear.) The Church said it is hers, the State said it is theirs, and the people said it is theirs. The people, at last, would have to decide the question. (Hear, hear.) The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. A. Murray and J. Barrass. The last speaker told an anecdote of an old lady, who said to her husband: "Tummas, what be 'postles?" "Why, they are teachers of religion, sure." "Then be the Ranters 'postles?" "Oh, yes." "And the Baptists?" "Yea." "And the Church?" "Yes; and I'll tell you how it is. The Ranters stand at the top of the mountain and drive the sheep down; the Baptists stand half way down and wash them; and the Church parsons stand at the bottom and fleece them!" The audience received the story with peals of laughter! Mr. Barrass concluded an effective speech by a few appropriate remarks on the progress making in the concession of religious rights and privileges. Mr. Aitken moved a vote of thanks from the Dissenters to those Churchmen who had set so liberal an example in coming forward to state that it was disgraceful to lay a tax on other people to support their own Church. (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. The chairman remarked that some expenses had been incurred in opposing the rate, and Mr. Bamber would be happy to receive contributions in aid. If there were a surplus it would be given to a society in London, formed for the protection of religious rights. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close. Three cheers were given for the victory, and "three groans for the vicar" were called for, but the response was repressed on the appeal of several of the speakers. On Wednesday, the poll was formally closed—the numbers being: For the amendment, 145; against, 534; majority, 389: the chairman protesting against 18 votes polled for the amendment, and 238 against, as illegal.

WALTHAMSTOW.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Walthamstow (convened by circular) was held at the Lecture-room, Wood-street, on Tuesday evening, the 30th of September, for the purpose of forming an association to obtain the abolition of Church-rates. The Rev. James Humphreys was called to the chair. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, sen., who for many years has been actively engaged in endeavouring to obtain the abolition of Church-rates, moved the first resolution, viz.: "That an association be formed to be called 'The Walthamstow Church-rate Abolition Association,' and that every person subscribing to the funds be a member." The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. G. Pocock, and carried unanimously. The second resolution, "That the business of the association be conducted by a treasurer, secretary, and a committee (several members of which were named), with power to add to their number," was proposed by the Rev. W. H. Hooper, seconded by Mr. Gillett, and carried unanimously. Mr. Whittingham then moved, and Mr. Ashdown seconded, "That Mr. Gillett be requested to act as treasurer of the association, and that Mr. Pocock be requested to act as secretary"—this was also carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman was unanimously passed. Several gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of the association, and the sum of 5*l.* was immediately subscribed towards defraying the expenses.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE TIVERTON BURIAL BOARD.—A public meeting on the subject of the cemetery middle wall of partition was held on Saturday; the Bishop it will be recollected requiring that it should be four feet instead of one. Mr. Patch moved, by way of satisfying the bishop, that a sunken fence be constructed, but only six persons out of a crowded meeting voted for it; and a resolution was carried by a large majority advising the burial board to await the provisions of the bill on the subject which is to be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, and in the meantime to agree to no further division of the ground.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON ELECT.—Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, recently appointed to the bishopric of London, took his farewell of the people of Carlisle on Sunday afternoon last, when he preached in the cathedral. Although the weather was unfavourable the spacious edifice was crowded, several hundred persons, who were unable to obtain seats, being obliged to stand in the choir and side aisles. The mayor and corporation attended in their official capacity, as a mark of respect to the dean. The dean, in the course of his discourse, alluded to his appointment as Bishop of London, and assured his audience that he was deeply impressed with the great responsibility of that important office, and besought them to continue their prayers on his behalf as a minister of Christ's gospel; he also adverted to his recent family bereavement, and, in conclusion, entreated his hearers to support the night schools which he had established for the education of the children of the labouring poor—to direct

their attention towards the making provision for the religious instruction or pastoral supervision of the hundreds of poor who were inmates of the workhouses in the city—and to give their aid in support of the Christian Readers' Society. The discourse, which was both able and eloquent, occupied nearly an hour in delivery. As a proof of the esteem in which Dr. Tait is held it may be stated that a number of the inhabitants have subscribed the sum of 500*l.* towards the erection of a memorial window in the cathedral to the five children which he lately lost by scarlatina. He will take his departure for London in the course of a few days.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. Richard Chevenix Trench, who has been nominated by Lord Palmerston to the deanery of Westminster, is the second son of Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashdown, in the Irish peerage, by M. Chevenix, grand-daughter of Dr. Richard Chevenix, Bishop of Waterford. In 1845, when Mr. Wilberforce was preferred to the Deanery of Westminster, Lord Ashburton presented Mr. Trench to the rectory of Ithin Stoke, a benefice which he has held up to the present time. When Mr. Wilberforce was raised to the bishopric of Oxford he appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain: in 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean preacher at Cambridge, and in 1847 he became theological professor and examiner at King's College, London. He was married, in 1832, to his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of the present Lord Ashdown, by whom he has a family of six sons and five daughters. The new dean is the author of several works which are well known; among them being "Sabbation," "Honor Vale," and other poems; "The Story of Justin Martyr," "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources;" "Notes on the Parables," "Notes on the Miracles," "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and a treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words." Mr. Trench belongs to the high church party, by whom, in 1852, his name was put forward as a candidate for the office of proctor, in convocation, for the archdeaconry of Winchester, but he was defeated on a poll, the evangelical party succeeding in returning their nominee, the Rev. J. Haygarth, M.A., rector of Upham. The ceremony of installation will take place in Westminster Abbey in the course of a few days.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—It will be remembered that the Court presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which was held at Bath in August last, in the case of "Ditcher v. Denison," made a declaration to the effect that the doctrines of the Archdeacon's sermons were repugnant to the 28th and 29th articles of the Church of England, and that his Grace allowed the Archdeacon till the 1st of October to revoke his errors. It was at the same time intimated that, if no such revocation were made and delivered into the Registry of Bath and Wells by that time, sentence in the case would be delivered on the 21st of the present month. In compliance with this declaration of the Court the Archdeacon filed, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., a paper of extreme length, in which he defends the soundness of his doctrine, and cites a number of Protestant authorities in his behalf. Towards the end of the paper the Archdeacon says:—The defendant begs, however, respectfully to say that, as it is not his duty to contend for language only, apart from its substance—if it can be shown to him that the language which he has employed in teaching the doctrine of the Lord's Supper is, in one or more particulars, open to just exception, as conveying that doctrine under any aspect new or strange to the Reformed Church of England—the defendant will be ready to alter his language to such extent." The document concludes as follows: "All which the defendant, submitting respectfully to the consideration of the Court, has now only further to say, that it is not in his power to make the revocation required of him by the Court."

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN IRELAND.—The Census Report of Ireland for 1851 gives the following classification of persons.

MINISTERING TO RELIGION.		Males.	Females.
Clergy, Established Church		1,786	
Roman Catholics		2,464	
Presbyterians		586	
Methodists		232	
Baptists		11	
Unitarians		5	
Moravians		6	
Independents		1	
Unspecified		669	
Missionaries		10	
Scripture Readers		262	2
Jewish Rabbi		2	
Friars		38	
Nuns and Monks		169	1,160
Parish Clerks		517	17
Sextons		236	220
		6,994	1,399

Religious Intelligence.

ANERLEY CHAPEL, SURREY.—This new chapel was opened for Divine worship yesterday (the 7th inst.), when able and appropriate sermons were delivered; in the afternoon by the Rev. James Spence, M.A., and in the evening by the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell. This edifice is the result of the zeal of a few individuals, in providing for the spiritual wants of one of the new and important districts contiguous to the Crystal Palace. From the statement given on the occasion, it would appear that the public have not yet

largely contributed to this enterprise, the existing deficiency being about 600*l.*; but it is hoped that ere long the cost incurred will be generously defrayed by those who feel an interest in the cause of scriptural evangelisation, especially in the suburbs of London. The chapel, which will at present accommodate three hundred persons, has been erected by Mr. Perry, of Hackney, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of James Hine, Esq., architect. It is in the early decorative style, and is sixty-six feet long by twenty-three wide, with a small tower and spire at the north-east angle; the lower stage of the tower forming the entrance-porch, which is paved with encaustic tiles. The roof is open and massive, and the timbers, as well as the other wood work, are stained and varnished. The end windows are five-light, and traceried with stained glass borders of the vine-leaf pattern. The effectiveness and appropriateness of the structure altogether, elicited the warmest commendations of those who were present at the dedicatory services.

BRADFORD, WILTS.—The Rev. Patrick Morrison, Cockermouth, Cumberland, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to assume the pastorate of the Independent Church at Morgan's-hill Chapel, Bradford, Wilts. Mr. Morrison commenced his stated labours on the first Lord's-day of October.

CHESTER.—INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, QUEEN-STREET.—The Rev. Charles Chapman, M.A., of Western College, has accepted the unanimous call of the Church assembling in this place of worship, succeeding the Rev. Richard Knill.

EGERTON.—The Rev. J. Greener, late of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church at Egerton, Lancashire, will commence his labours as their pastor on the third Lord's-day of the present month.

HEREFORD.—The Rev. R. S. Bayley, F.S.A., late of London, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church assembling in Eignbrook Chapel, and entered upon the stated duties of the pastorate the first Lord's-day in October.

KENNINGTON.—A valedictory meeting was held in the school-room, Esher-street, Kennington-lane, on Monday evening last, Dr. Leask having resigned his connexion with the above place as pastor, where he has been labouring with success for about nine years. The congregation and friends in the locality met to take tea, after which there was a public meeting, which was crowded to excess. The chair was taken by John Corderoy, Esq. Mr. Redford opened the meeting by prayer. The chairman then stated the object of the meeting (namely, a testimonial to Dr. Leask), in an appropriate speech, setting forth the various duties and obligations arising out of the relationship of pastor and people. The deacons, Messrs. Bryant and Nicholls, next addressed the meeting, testifying to the doctor's usefulness and fidelity as a preacher, and his readiness to co-operate with any movement in the neighbourhood, calculated to benefit his fellow-men. Mr. Ellington, one of the deacons of Clayland Road Chapel, having addressed the meeting, Mr. Burton, the senior deacon, presented a purse made by one of the ladies of the congregation, containing about fifty guineas, to the Rev. Dr., which was acknowledged with much feeling and appropriate remark. After some other addresses, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW BROAD-STREET.—The Rev. William O'Neil, formerly Home Missionary at Wetheridge, in Devonshire, was formally recognised as pastor of the Church and congregation assembling in New Broad-street Chapel, on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. J. V. Mummery opened the service; the Rev. J. Vaughan offered prayer. The usual question was then put to the Church as to the circumstances under which Mr. O'Neil had been called to the pastorate, to which one of the deacons replied. The Rev. William O'Neil then gave a statement of the circumstances which induced him to undertake the pastoral office; after which the Rev. George Wilkins, the former pastor, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. J. Hinton, M.A., addressed the Church; the Rev. Dr. Leask addressed the congregation; and Dr. Massie addressed the pastor and people on the necessity and duty of diffusing the Gospel around them. The Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Tyler, and H. L. Herman, also took part in the service.

NEW CHAPEL FOR THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—On Monday night week a very crowded meeting of the friends of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon was held in New Park-street Chapel, to consult as to the best means of erecting, in some suitable locality, an edifice adequate to the accommodation of the thousands who now attend the ministrations of that popular young pulpit orator. New Park-street Chapel, of which Mr. Spurgeon is pastor, was filled to excess. The Rev. J. Whittemore opened with prayer. From Mr. Spurgeon's statement it appeared that he commenced preaching when sixteen years of age, in village chapels and rooms hired for the purpose. When only seventeen years of age he was appointed pastor of the Church at Waterbeach; but they could not support him, and, being anxious to attain a position in which he might devote the whole of his time to the ministry, he accepted the pastorate of New Park-street Chapel. It was soon found to be insufficient to accommodate his congregations, and he closed it for enlargement. While it was being enlarged he preached at Exeter Hall, and his popularity so increased, that when his chapel was re-opened it was found to be still by no means large enough. He then took Exeter Hall for his evening services, and that place being no longer available, he came to the determination to become an itinerant evangelist, if a place were not erected of a size more commensurate with the extraordinary congregations which flocked to hear him wherever he went. This determination was communicated to his Church, and they naturally came

to the conclusion that a suitable edifice should be erected in some eligible locality, of a size proportionate to the congregations which Mr. Spurgeon attracts. The reverend gentleman, on his part, promised that if such a place were erected, nothing should tempt him away from his people; that he would continue to minister unto them so long as his ministrations should be acceptable, reserving only to himself the right of a six months' tour in the United States, and an occasional month or so, when he might feel it to be his duty to visit any particular provincial district. He, however, distinctly pledged himself to remain their minister, and not to remove from the chapel they might erect, so long as the Church and congregation thereof desired him to remain. Mr. Moore gave an account of Mr. Spurgeon's connexion with the Church, and announced, that he had a secret to communicate, which was, that a gentleman had promised 2,000*l.* on condition that a new site should be selected, and that the new building should not be a mere enlargement of New Park-street Chapel. He stated, that they had 1,300 at their prayer meetings, and that thirty or forty communicants were added to their numbers every month, till their communicants now numbered nearly 900. The Rev. Dr. Leask, in a very excellent speech, expressed his sympathy with the proposal to erect a new church. He confessed that he did not agree with everything Mr. Spurgeon said and did, but he could only wish God-speed to a preacher who held the essentials of the Christian faith, and whose labours it pleased God so markedly to bless. He moved a resolution expressive of the desirability of erecting the new church. The Rev. Henry Betts seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Spurgeon then introduced the venerable Dr. Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel, who came forward and moved the second resolution, which pledged the meeting to support the movement for the erection of the new church. Mr. J. Vickers seconded the resolution, and contributed fifty pounds towards the object. Mr. Counsellor Payne subsequently addressed the audience, in one of those humorous speeches for which he is remarkable, and concluded with the usual poetical appendage to his speech, which he said was the 849th. Mr. Carr moved, and Mr. Pocock seconded a vote of thanks to the ministers and gentlemen who had been kind enough to attend; and, after some devotions, the proceedings terminated. The result of this movement appears likely to be the erection of one of the largest places of public worship in this or any other country. The site has not yet been fixed upon.

ORCHARD-STREET CHAPEL, STOCKPORT.—This place of worship was re-opened on the 24th ult., on which occasion the Rev. G. F. Ryan, D.D., of Beverley, preached two sermons. Dr. Ryan was formerly pastor of Orchard-street, which charge he left about a quarter of a century ago. During his residence in this locality, the Deists and Materialists were making great efforts to spread their views amongst the masses of the people, but were opposed in a very spirited manner by Dr. Ryan. His kind but earnest expositions of the folly and absurdity of infidelity, are still remembered by many, and numerous instances are on record of the blessings attendant upon his labours on this subject.—*Stockport News.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Committee of the Union have appointed Mr. Peter Jackson the manager of their business department. For more than thirty years, Mr. Jackson, as one of its secretaries, has gratuitously devoted much time and valuable service to the Union.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. B. ATTENBOROUGH.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, a crowded meeting was held at Winslow, to bid farewell to the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, who, to the deep regret of his numerous friends, has removed to Newark-upon-Trent, to which large and important sphere he has received a very cordial and unanimous invitation. After tea, J. L. French, Esq., one of the deacons of the Church, presided, and in a speech embodying the views and feelings of the subscribers, presented the retiring pastor with a purse of gold. Mr. Attenborough acknowledged the kindness of his many friends in presenting him with so valuable a token of their esteem, and expressed his sorrow at parting with so many with whom he had worked so harmoniously in seeking the salvation of men. The meeting was addressed by several ministers and friends.

THAME.—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of this town, has received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the Church and congregation assembling at St. James's-street, Newport, Isle of Wight, and will enter upon his new sphere of labour on the first Sabbath in November.

THE REV. THOMAS MICHAEL, late of the Baptist College, Pontypool, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Mill-street, Evesham, and purposes entering upon his labours on the 26th inst.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON, BEDS.—The annual tea-meeting of the members of the Church assembling in this place was held on Wednesday, the 1st of October, the anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. J. Makepeace, late of the Baptist Mission in India, as pastor. From statistics presented on the occasion, it appeared that, since October 1, 1855, there had been a clear increase of thirty-one members, the roll exhibiting a total of 432. In connexion with the Sabbath-schools and Bible classes, including returns from two stations, there were 634 pupils. During the year, great efforts had been made for the erection of a fourth gallery, and the purchase of an organ. The entire work was completed early in September, when the elegant and fine-toned instrument, built by Messrs. Foster and Andrews, of Hull, was publicly opened. Sermons were preached by the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. Makepeace. The chapel will now accommodate nearly 1,200 persons.

WORKSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.—On Wednesday, the 24th ult., the Rev. W. Southwick, of Rotherham College, was publicly set apart to the office and work of pastor over the Church assembling in the Independent Chapel in this place. On the Monday evening previous, a special prayer-meeting was held. The service of Wednesday was commenced by the Rev. T. Colledge giving out a hymn, and the Rev. T. Bates (Baptist) reading the Scriptures, and offering prayer. The Rev. Professor Tyte, of Rotherham, delivered an instructive and impressive discourse, on "The Nature and Constitution of a Christian Church." The Rev. J. B. Paton, A.M., of Sheffield, having asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer, the Rev. Professor Falding, M.A., of Rotherham, delivered the charge. In the evening, service was introduced by the Rev. T. Colledge; and afterwards the Rev. J. H. Muir, of Sheffield, preached a powerful sermon. The Revs. S. Dyal, A. Crisp, and E. Pickford took parts in the services of the day. At the close of the afternoon service, the friends took tea together. When tea was over, R. Waterhouse, Esq., Deacon of the Wicker Church, Sheffield, and Mr. A. Denial, Sabbath-school teacher, in connexion with the same Church, earnestly commended Mr. Southwick to the affections, prayers, and sympathies of the friends whose pastor he had now become. The services were well attended.

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE AT STEPNEY is to be removed to the North-west of London. "The Committee," says the *Patriot*, "have succeeded in obtaining possession of a building in the upper part of Regent's-park, which, as we believe, without material alteration, is admirably adapted to the purposes of a collegiate institution. A nobler erection on a finer site is nowhere to be found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Situated in a fine and open air, it is yet within an easy walk of University College, the British Museum, and other places of intellectual and scientific resort. Following the example of New College, it is proposed no longer to restrict the college to theological students, but to extend it, both to the preliminary instruction in secular learning of students intended ultimately for the ministry, and to lay students in general. The institution, however, is to preserve its domestic character, in relation even to the lay students. "In addition to the provisions for theological students," we learn, "arrangements are made by the Rev. Dr. Angus, the president, for receiving a limited number of lay students. A Christian home will be provided for them. Their general studies will be superintended by the tutors; and they will take such classes in University College, New College, or elsewhere, as may be necessary to meet the circumstances of each student. The students will thus be qualified for a degree, for the civil service, for professions, and for the higher walks of agricultural or manufacturing life." The splendid mansion about to be devoted to these useful purposes, is known as "Holford House," having been the residence of a late wealthy merchant of that name. To complete the purchase the sum of 8,000*l.* is required, towards which, however, 5,000*l.* has been already raised. Sir Morton Peto heads the list with the munificent donation of 1,000*l.*, to which the worthy baronet's brother-in-law, Mr. G. T. Kemp, the late treasurer, adds 650*l.* Mr. Joseph Gurney, the present treasurer, gives 500*l.*; his father, the late Mr. W. B. Gurney, having bequeathed 300*l.* for the purpose of removing the college to more convenient premises. We notice another 1,000*l.* in contributions of 100*l.* each, and another in sums of 50*l.* each; besides a considerable number of minor amounts, ranging between 25*l.* and 10*l.* As subscriptions of 5*l.*, 2*l.*, and 1*l.* are in much smaller number, we infer that, with respect to the generality of the denomination, the work of liberality is only just begun; and that there will be no difficulty in raising the whole amount of the purchase and adaptation money. In the meantime, the committee will take immediate possession; and we expect to have the gratification of announcing the opening of the session in the new edifice in a few days."

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at eleven o'clock; the Rev. R. Ashton in the chair. The London secretary, the Rev. I. Vale Mummery, read the report, which stated that, notwithstanding the numerous objects presented to the notice of the Christian public, as well as the pressure of taxation, during the past year, the Apprenticeship Society, like many other benevolent and religious institutions, had to rejoice in an augmented income. The committee were called to regret the loss of several old subscribers; some by reason of death, and some from their having other claims pressing heavily upon them; but at the same time they had the gratification of announcing, that upwards of 170 new subscribers had been obtained since the last anniversary. Extracts from letters were read, showing that the recent alteration in the 8th rule, by which grants may now be voted towards the expenses of apprenticeship, when a premium is not required, works most satisfactorily, and renders the society still more useful. During the year, twelve candidates were elected to the benefit of the institution, and 177*l.* voted in sums varying from 7*l.* to 20*l.*, according to the circumstances of each case. The treasurer's account showed that the receipts for the year amounted to 394*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and the expenditure to 267*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 127*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* On the motion of the Rev. E. Mannering, seconded by the Rev. A. Good, the report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed. On the motion of the Rev. J. Adey, seconded by the Rev. I. M. Soule, thanks were voted to the honorary secretaries, to the scrutineers for conducting the poll, and to the chairman for presiding over the business of the morning.

Correspondence.

SIR FITZROY KELLY ON CHURCH-RATE LAW.
To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—In reply to your correspondent "C. R.," permit me to suggest, that the opponents of Church-rates need not be at all disconcerted by the opinion said to have been given by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in favour of the dictum that a vestry meeting cannot adjourn until it has voted upon a motion for a rate. Neither the opinion, nor the case on which it was given, has been made public, and it is not even known that the advice of the learned gentleman has been afforded in any such formal manner as to entitle it to serious attention. Under such circumstances, therefore, it will be wise to adhere to the already-received principle, which allows a vestry meeting to take its own course in respect to the business brought before it, with a determination to resist any infringement on that principle, by adopting the requisite defensive measures in the courts of law.

It is for those who now invoke the aid of Sir Fitzroy to reconcile the two conflicting opinions said to have been given by him on the question of cottage-occupiers' votes. It is enough for us that we have in our possession the opinion given by him in conjunction with Mr. Hayes, in favour of their right to vote, and that although, as I understand, a copy of that opinion was recently placed before him, Sir Fitzroy Kelly has made no attempt to reply to his own former reasoning on the point. When the second opinion is produced we may be able to judge which is the more reliable of the two.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street,
Oct. 6, 1856.

"THE CONTROVERSY."

II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When I stated, at the close of my last letter, that I would beg permission this week to reply to the second letter of the "Particular Baptist," I altogether reckoned "without my host." I am in the unfortunate position of having nothing to which to reply. There is a column and a half in the *British Banner* of Friday, written by the "Particular Baptist," the half of which consists of weak compliments of the editor of the *Nonconformist*, and the other half of weak attacks on the same gentleman. Now what am I to do? I cannot reply to the praise, and it would be unmanly to throw a single dart at the "Particular" for his animadversions—I should as soon think of firing a round of shot at a sparrow. What the Editor of the *Banner* will say to the praise I cannot tell, but his thoughts must resemble those of Balak: "I took thee to curse mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast blessed them altogether."

The "Particular" must, I think, be, as he says, a new friend of the *Banner*, or he would have learnt a little more of its controversial tactics. It is of no use to raise the hue and cry against a man, unless you do it in the old style, with *horn* and with voice. According to Blackstone, the law states that this species of process may be used against any who are charged with having "dangerously wounded another." The "Particular," therefore, as a friend of the *Banner*, is evidently within legal bounds in pursuing the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, but he has not the strength to comply, either with the spirit or the letter of the law. Now the *Banner*—to give it due credit—does this thoroughly. If—to change the figure—it produces "little wool," it, at any rate, makes a "great cry." But the "Particular," yielding neither cry nor wool, must be left to be sheared another time. I propose, therefore, to let him have his say, and when he has finished, to give such reply to his remarks as they may be worth. Next week, in what is promised to be his concluding letter, he may perchance stumble on a forcible objection.

I think it only right and fair to add, for the information of your readers, that the Editor of the *Banner* denies the inference established by the comparison of dates in my former communication. He gives his word that "the thing is precisely as he stated it." The explanation offered is that the letters were received before the day that they are dated. I should be sorry to appear anxious to fasten the stigma of a "gratuitous mis-statement" on the Editor of a professedly Christian journal, and therefore cheerfully give the *Banner* the benefit of this bare assertion. It is true, that the second letter of the "Particular Baptist" conclusively confirms my inference by making reference to the "seventh" of the *Nonconformist* articles; but I am quite willing, on this occasion—if the *Banner* is equally willing—not to believe my eyes, and to let such a painful matter pass without further reference. At the same time, I cannot help expressing my regret that, after what has been stated, the Editor of the *Banner* should continue to represent the "Controversy" papers as having been written "on behalf of the negative theology."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A THOROUGH INDEPENDENT.

Croydon, Oct. 6.

THE OLD, AND THE NEW THEOLOGIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The world has been edified during the past week by the publication of some old theology. It is very old. It ought to be obsolete. It has been published in justification of the orthodoxy of a gentleman eminently sincere and conscientious, but who is declared to be in error by the highest ecclesiastic of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The time for the reconsideration and recantation of his opinions has elapsed, and the bold Archdeacon, with pains and penalties before his eyes, declines to recant. All honour to the man—to the minister of Christ, who remains firm to what in his calm judgment, in the presence of his God, he believes to be the truth. The martyr spirit is not extinct. It lives even in Italy—it cannot perish in England. Base men will favour and truckle. Men who live for "bread alone" will believe, and teach anything. There is nothing too mean, too servile, too abject for the religious caterer to practise, if by so doing he can keep his status and secure his pelf. But there are truly noble men in every section of the Church of Christ, who cannot be bought, nor cowed, nor

made to apostatise from their sincere and honest convictions, and among them, standing foremost at this moment, is the Venerable Archdeacon Denison. He is a thorough-paced advocate of the old theology. Highly educated, possessed of great learning, deeply versed in ecclesiastical lore, he repudiates all new doctrines, and holds in great contempt the negative theology of all thinking men, whose sole authority for their religious opinions is the Holy Scriptures. This is the "good old positive theology," and, to his honour, he practises a high-toned positive morality. He is fearless, faithful, and honest, and he abides his deposition from office, and his loss of clerical emoluments on the approaching 21st October, with as much calmness, and as good a conscience, as our venerable forefathers possessed in the year 1662.

The paper that the Archdeacon has lodged in the Register of the Diocese of Bath and Wells deserves the serious attention of theologians. Its ability and learning must be admired. It teaches some very important lessons. We have great antiquity; a succession of great names; creeds, catechisms, and councils, in favour of this old positive theology, and at this moment, a large body of able men in the Established Church, to say nothing of the Roman Catholic Church, cordially embrace, and teach it.

The Archdeacon has summoned to his aid a host of divines, all of whom have pleaded for, and upheld what they believed to be the truth. When several of them flourished, they not only denounced the negative theology that proved they were in error, but they had (what some men in the present day deplore the want of) the power to silence, and if need be, to punish and imprison all new and negative theologians. Time has rolled on. The power of punishing honest and independent thinkers has been taken from the priest, and the religious pillory is the only place of punishment into which the sectarian and tyrant priest can thrust his offending brother. Truth still advances. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury, despite the catechism and creeds of his Church, has become a negative theologian. The Archdeacon, the positive and old theologian, is declared to be in error. In his defence, instead of expounding the scriptural account of the institution of the Lord's Supper—and the purpose, as declared by Christ, for which he instituted it, and religiously abiding by New Testament authority—he gives the theories and views of councils, and of learned divines; not one of which possesses any value or authority, if opposed to the plain statements of Scripture. Archdeacon Denison begins with Augustine, and ends with Bishop Bull, and proves that the most distinguished Churchmen have maintained the doctrine of the "Real Presence" after the consecration of the bread and wine by the priest. He elaborately states the same doctrine as is taught in "The Church Catechism." "The body and blood of Christ, which are *verily* and *indeed* taken, and received by the faithful in the Lord's-supper." Archdeacon Denison is right: the High Churchmen throughout the length and breadth of the land are right when they say that the "Real Presence" is the doctrine of the Established Church." The advocates of the new theology, however, say, and say truthfully, that such a doctrine is utterly repugnant to common sense, and to the Holy Scriptures. The error the good Archdeacon commits is in trusting to ecclesiastical theories, and to the charm of great and favourite names, instead of confiding implicitly in the statements of Divine revelation. Every denomination has its great men. The "meek and humble" are taught to look up to them with veneration. They are very great, very good, and they must be right. This is the common teaching, more or less, of all parties. If you do not yield, you are branded as refractory. Where there are no creeds, and no church courts, we have known trust deeds substituted to silence the inquirer, or to prove him heterodox. In one word, it is treason to differ from the great men of the body to which you belong; although you may differ from the great men of other bodies to which you do not belong. In your own section you must think as others have thought before you, or you are either pitied and excommunicated, or you are pilloried, and pelted with every opprobrious epithet likely to destroy your status, and damage your ecclesiastical reputation. I have read, Sir, with the deepest interest, your recent papers pleading for true liberty and true charity among Christian men, and have read the revellings you have brought upon yourself because of your unsectarian principles. "A Particular Baptist" is far, far away from Catholic principles and communion; but any help will be accepted to damage a rival whose principles, consistency, and success are commanding increased respect and admiration, and whose calm advocacy of truth will triumph when dogmatism and cliqueism will be consigned to their own place.

A READER OF THE "NONCONFORMIST" "FROM THE BEGINNING."

MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Congregational Union to ask you kindly to insert the accompanying paper in the next number of the *Nonconformist*. The subject is one of general and pressing interest. There is some reason to believe that several Dissenting ministers have been led to imagine that it might be desirable to be appointed Registrars of Marriages in their own places of worship; overlooking the fact, that they would thereby become stipendiaries of the State, and be liable to all the responsibilities of paid servants of the Government. The annexed proposed replies can scarcely be understood without the questions; and hence, though intrenching largely on your space, I hope you will admit them. The animus of the circular which accompanies the questions is in harmony with the inquiries; and the one may be judged of by the other. It is evidently displeasing to the Registrar-General that the law does not allow all classes of people to come into our places of worship, when once registered, and use them for marriages, with any, or without any religious service, as they choose. I hope we shall all zealously retain the liberty which the law has granted us.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

G. SMITH, Secretary.

Congregational Library, Oct. 3, 1856.

MARRIAGE ACT.

The Committee of the Congregational Union, some years since, originated measures, which they submitted to the Dissenting Deputies, with a view to effect such alterations in the law of marriage as would place the

marriages of Dissenters in all respects on an equality with those celebrated in the Church of England. This object has been happily secured by the passing of an Act, during the last session, "to amend the provisions of the Marriage and Registration Acts." It will come into operation on the 1st day of January next, and will remove the objections properly felt to many provisions of the existing law.

Having had their attention directed by several pastors and others to a circular issued by command of the Registrar-General to the officiating ministers of all places of worship registered for the solemnization of marriages, and to a series of questions in relation to the New Marriage Act, to which they are requested to return early replies, the committee have remitted the full consideration of the subject to a sub-committee, and as the result of their deliberations, publish a draft of what they imagine will be the proper kind of answers for the pastors of Congregational Churches to return to the questions submitted to them by the Registrar-General. It is not supposed that these replies will be largely adopted in the words selected by the Committee, but they may be useful as furnishing suggestions in relation to the sort of reply which it may be well to make.

QUESTIONS.

1. Will the above mentioned Registered Building be accessible and free to all persons indiscriminately who shall have obtained from the Superintendent Registrar of the district the requisite authority for the solemnization of their marriage therein?

2. Will the use of such building be accorded only to a particular class of persons; and if so, what class or description of persons will be allowed the privilege of marrying therein?

3. Will it be made a condition of marriage in such Registered Building that the same shall be solemnized by the minister of the place or (with his consent) by some other minister as his substitute?

4. If the parties should not be desirous of having a religious service, will they be allowed to marry in the building in the absence of a minister?

5. Will the payment of any, and if so, of what, fee be in future demanded by, or on behalf of the minister of the chapel on the solemnization of a marriage therein, either by licence or without licence, or will the payment of a fee be left optional with the parties, as hitherto?

6. Will any, and if so, what, fee be demanded for the use of the chapel on the same occasion?

7. Will you favour the Registrar-General with the names and addresses of the several trustees, owners, deacons, or managers of the above named Registered Building, in order that persons proposing to marry therein may know to whom to apply for the requisite consent? If so, be pleased to write those particulars in the space allotted for that purpose on the other side of this paper.

8. Is it, in your opinion, desirable or expedient that ministers of registered places of worship should be appointed to act as registrars of the marriages solemnized therein?

9. Have you personally any wish to act in that capacity?

PROPOSED ANSWERS.

Not indiscriminately. Section XI. of the Act requiring consent in each case.

The use of this building will not be confined to any particular class of persons, but, as a general rule, will be open to all.

It certainly will.

Certainly not. The Registrar's office being available in such cases.

To be left optional; or, by arrangement with the minister.

None.

The application can, in every case, be made to me, as the minister; but if the pulpits should become vacant by death or otherwise, application can be made to one of the deacons, whose names, in that case, would be communicated to the Registrar-General.

In my judgment, as a general rule it is highly inexpedient for a minister to accept such an appointment, and the more so, as it appears to involve the liability to act as registrars in other chapels in the district, and in the District Registrar's office, if required.

None. It may be well to add. These answers are not to be regarded as binding on my successor here.

"CONFIDENTIAL MEETING" OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to submit to you the following question, on a matter, not of theology, but of order. A day has, at late meetings of the Union, been appropriated to conversation strictly confidential, reporters being excluded. A few weeks ago, there appeared in the columns of one of your contemporaries a narrative of the Saturday's meeting at the Milton Club, held in connexion with the last assembling of the Union. But while professing to be a fair account, it gave a false colouring to much that it stated, and altogether omitted any mention of some of the speeches which bore against the object of the reporter. May I ask, in reference to any future "confidential" meeting, which of the following courses ought to be taken—or whether any other can be suggested:—

1. That whoever gave such report to the world apologize, and pledge himself not to offend in like manner?

2. Or, that he be excluded from such meetings in future?

3. Or, that a special reporter be always provided to take an accurate account of the proceedings, with a view to publication?

4. Or, that all reporters be admitted; and, consequently, that such "confidential" meeting shall no more take place? It is obvious, that if any report is to

be allowed, it should be a fair and full report; and that if one paper be permitted to publish its own version, the representatives of the press in general should be allowed to be present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, Oct. 3. A MEMBER OF THE UNION.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED.*

ONE of the final causes of the Quarterlies is, doubtless, to soothe the exacerbated feelings of mankind after paying, or, what is only less annoying, the necessity of refusing to pay, that tyrannous exaction, *rent*. Benevolent was the genius which first devised this pleasant anodyne for irritated tempers. Blessings on the heads of those poor parsons and briefless barristers—the Sydney Smiths, the Jeffreys, and the Broughams—whose own sufferings in this way prompted them to tender-heartedness towards the rest of the oppressed, and spurred their wits to find out, if not a remedy for the wrong, at least an alleviation! "A fellow feeling made them wondrous kind." They knew where the shoe pinched, and they provided a comfortable plaster for the corn on which the landlord is wont so ruthlessly to tread. They have made the *tristes calenda* somewhat less gloomy, have saved many a desperate man from suicide or murder, and the country from possible revolution. Should agrarian crime again unhappily threaten Ireland with ruin, the most statesmanlike measure, now that Tipperary has been taught to read, will be to furnish that turbulent country with plenty of quarterly reviews.

Reader, hast thou recently settled the surly demand, or, haply, been compelled to face the enemy with a counter-demand for time? Thou art uncomfortable, angry; thy feelings towards thy persecutor are hardly Christian. It is high time, then, to ask for thy *British Quarterly*, to wheel the easy-chair up to the fire, place the candle on the bracket, and plunge into its pleasant pages. In half-an-hour the antidote to the poison infused by rent-day recollections will be powerfully at work, thy countenance will wear a bland expression, and thy temper will have become tolerant, perhaps even forgiving. *Probatum est*; we have tried the experiment ourselves, and found it to answer admirably.

The present number of our dear old russet friend will not lower its deservedly high reputation. There are nine articles besides the usual Epilogue on affairs and books. The first is entitled "Theology—New versus Old," and cannot fail to be read with much interest as a calm and able discussion of a great question of the day. What the New Theology here intended may be, is hardly indicated with sufficient plainness, but the names of Morell, Maurice, and Kingsley, are mentioned as its representatives. That the reviewer regards the peculiar sentiments of these gentlemen with decided repugnance, he takes no pains to conceal. Still he endeavours to hold the balance evenly between them and their opponents, and insists that there are grievous faults on both sides. The New Theology he charges with ignorance, unfairness, superficiality, dogmatism, and unfaithfulness to the Christian cause, as evinced especially in the tolerant tone, and half-sympathising language which it adopts when speaking of attempts, more or less direct, to sap the very foundations of revealed religion.

"In the mention of such works, great care is taken to appreciate the ability of the performance, and to note its brilliancy, should it happen to be distinguished by such qualities; while probably not the slightest effort is made, not a word, perhaps, uttered, in check of the blow thus levelled at the great Christian interest. The poison in the book may be malignant, its sophistry most palpable, its whole workmanship dishonest. But not a care is felt to counteract that poison, or to do the just man's deed by laying bare that sophistical reasoning, or that knavish handiwork. While much is done in this way, and sometimes by direct commendation, to favour the circulation of the most mischievous productions, books characterised by good sense and piety, but making no higher pretensions, are almost uniformly disparaged and despised, whatever may be their adaptation to a truly Christian usefulness. If you find a book warmly praised in such quarters, you may be all but certain that it will be a work characterised by the absence rather than by the presence of Evangelical truth, and it will be strange if it does not include a good modicum of heresy. These facts are thought to warrant the impression that the critics in such cases believe, in the main, in the heresy to which they lend this kind of aid; and that, while too prudent to preach it directly themselves, they are delighted to find that there are men not quite so much governed by caution in these matters. The sceptical writers of our times have no coadjutors so useful as the men who hang thus loosely about our Evangelical Churches, and our professed Evangelical literature. Such are the thoughts, just now, of many grave men, and so do they talk. No political chief, say they, would give a straw for such a poor, divided allegiance as is given to Christian truth by these professed Christian men."

The ignorance charged upon the new school is instanced in its want of acquaintance with the real views of the Evangelical Christians whom it so violently assails, and its unfairness in substituting for these a scarecrow of the imagination, which is then, of course, easily held up to ridicule. The most moderate Calvinism, the reviewer com-

plains, and the wildest Antinomianism, are constantly confounded together, and all the absurd and impious consequences which can be logically deduced from the latter are unscrupulously and dishonestly represented as the precise tenets of all who adhere to the former. Again, the theology which "is sometimes designated as the 'broad' theology," is accused of having become broad "at the expense of becoming shallow," especially from its ignoring the deep inward necessities of fallen man's moral nature. "Guilt, sin, atonement, Divine influence—all, in place of becoming more clear, sink into deeper and deeper haze the more they are meddled with." These four, or, with the more harmless charge of *dogmatism*, five, counts, make up a pretty heavy indictment to which those concerned will have to plead *in foro ecclesie*, where we hope for them as good a deliverance as the justice of the case admits. The general council of Protestantism is always sitting, and any man, inquisitor or heretic, saint or sinner, will get in due time a tolerably fair hearing for his opinion, if he goes the right way to work about it. The Bible is its only Canon Law, and the Christian consciousness of the epoch, or, in other words, the enlightened public opinion of the Church, is the only interpreter from whose decisions there is practically no appeal, save to the more enlightened public opinion of succeeding generations of Christians. This is the ecclesiastical court before which the cause of the New Theology versus the Old is now in course of trial, and may God defend the right! We have heard the high crimes and misdemeanours, for which the former has been arraigned before this august tribunal by an apparitor of the court. Against the latter, however, a *per contra* score of serious amount is run up. It is urged that the Old school ignores the natural virtues of men. Again: "Similar to this error concerning man, is the error of the same parties when discoursing about this world, considered in relation to man and its Creator. As everything which man has in him is from the Evil One, nothing from God, so everything the world has in it comes from the same source. The Devil is undisputed master in both regions." Further, the Old Theology is described as "painfully narrow and defective," and it is even hinted that there is far too much truth in the common complaint that it is "abominably intolerant."

Strange to say, we have been unable to discover throughout the entire article any overt reference to what is emphatically called in certain quarters "the Controversy." The writer seems to be quite unaware of the fact that it is the most important which has sprung up since the Reformation. From the following sentences, however, especially if we read between the lines, it will be surmised that he has his eye upon it: "If any man, or any organisation of men, shall assume dictatorial airs, and become a tyranny, whether it be in favour of a positive theology or of a negative theology, or of what is no theology at all, in such cases there is nothing for it, so far as we can see, but that the parties aggrieved should protest against the usurpation, and determine to resist it. The channels are many through which intolerance may be made to take its due penalty along with it. Ecclesiastical despotism is not the potent monster anywhere now-a-days, which some men seem to suppose. A moderate admixture of wisdom and firmness is all that is needed to curb its tendencies, and to reduce its action to comparative harmless limits."

After an interesting article on "Mendelssohn and his music," which we will not stay to criticise, we have a piece in legal biography, *apropos* of Lord Cockburn's "Memorials of his Time." The article is light, agreeable, and chatty, just the thing for a lady to read to her husband as he sips his port after dinner. The reviewer has duly picked out the plums, like that other good boy, "little Jack Horner," who, by the way, must have been akin to his namesake of the *Edinburgh*, which led the way in this sort of eclectic philosophy. However authors and publishers may grumble at the process, we fear it will still go on, since people must have their desserts. Of course we cannot follow the progress of this successful lawyer, of whom a journeyman once said, "Od, Sir! Hairray Cockburn tells a lee far mair solemnly and wi' far mair persuasiveness than maist ministers preach God's truth!" How he rose from the High School of the Scottish metropolis, where during four years there were only ten days during which he was not flogged at least once, so that he was driven stupid; how he thence passed to the University, and studied under Dalzel, Finlayson, and Dugald Stuart, who, with hosts of other literary celebrities, are duly sketched off; how, in 1800, at twenty-one, he became a member of the faculty of advocates, and ultimately climbed to a seat on the Scottish bench, must be left to the reviewer, and to the book itself to narrate. Here, however, is a specimen of his address in examining a witness, after a signal failure of his friend Jeffrey:—

"Both were retained on the same side in a case where an attempt was made to invalidate a will, on the ground that the testator was incompetent, from mental imbeci-

lity, to make one. They were on the side of the prosecution, and among other witnesses whom they had to examine was a peasant from the town of Auchtermuchty, in which the testator had lived. Jeffrey rose to conduct the examination. After a few routine questions, the following dialogue ensued:—

"I suppose you were well enough acquainted with the defunct?"

"Eh! Sir; what's your will?"

"Oh! I want to know if you knew Mr. So-and-so?"

"Ou, ay; I kent him brawly."

"Well, in what estimation was he commonly held in your neighbourhood?—was he reputed *compos mentis*?"

"Weel, Sir, I'll no be saying."

"What! can't you answer a simple question like that?"

"I'm no very sure, Sir."

"On this, Jeffrey turned round to his associate, and said, 'I can make nothing of this fellow; will you try him?' Cockburn assented, and began:—

"Weell, John, you belong to Auchtermuchty?"

"Ou, ay, sir, me and my faither before me, for the last sixty years."

"Weel, John, it's no a very big toon; ye'll ken maist of the folk there?"

"That I do, Sir! a' body kens a' body there."

"Then, of course, as ye say ye kent Mr. So-and-so brawly, ye'll be able to tell us what the folk thoct o' him?"

"Deed, Sir, no vera muckle."

"Then ye did na think there was muckle in him?"

"In him, Sir! Fient a thing was in him binna what the spune pit in."

"This was sufficient, and the witness was dismissed; and Cockburn rejoiced not only over the eliciting a valuable testimony for his client, but over the gain of a good story which he valued hardly less."

Here is a brace of anecdotes, relative to the eccentric old Scotch judge, Lord Eskgrove. The first is as racy a climax of forensic eloquence as we can remember to have seen:—

"As usual, then, with stronger heads than his, everything was connected by his terror with Republican horrors. I heard him, in condemning a tailor to death for murdering a soldier by stabbing him, aggravate the offence thus: 'And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel, the le-thall weapon through the belly-band of his regimental breeches, which were his Majesty's.' . . . "In the trial of Glengarry for murder in a duel, a lady of great beauty was called as a witness. She came into court veiled. But, before administering the oath, Eskgrove gave her the exposition of her duty: 'Young woman! you will now consider yourself as in the presence of Almighty God, and of His High Court. Lift up your veil, throw off all modesty, and look me in the face.'"

From gay to grave. Biography still, but this time it is one of the high priests of science—M. de Blainville, the pupil and successor of Cuvier in his chair, and the subverter of his doctrines—who is the subject:—

"The life of M. de Blainville was a refutation of M. Cuvier. Every animal is said to contain in itself the seeds of the disease of which it is to die; and the doctrines, or the *ism* of Cuvier, bred the doctrines, or the *ism* of Blainville, which was mortal to it. In the language of zoology, Blainville was an animal *Cuvierivore*."

This is the key-note of the entire article, which is evidently from the pen of one of the first naturalists amongst us. It aims to bring before our eyes the giant proportions of the new, and comparatively unknown French *savant*, to sum up the result of the great controversy of his life with his old master, and to urge the necessity of a reconsideration of the sublime problem of Creation, as viewed from the scientific stand-point. We have all been wont to talk so glibly of *successive creations*, after Cuvier and the geologists trained in his school, that it startles us not a little to be told that we shall have to unlearn the whole creed, as a tissue of baseless fictions, and to come back, on purely scientific grounds, to the old view of a *unique creation*, although in a greatly modified form. The opposition between the systems of the two athletes is expressed in the following extract:—

"M. Cuvier said: 'It is to fossils alone that we owe the birth of the theory of the earth: without them it never would have been dreamed that there has been in the formation of the globe successive epochs and a series of different operations. They alone give the certainty that the globe has not always had the same envelope, by the certainty which there is that they must have lived upon the surface prior to being buried in the deep.' In the ancient formations of the actual envelope of the globe, the primitive schists, granite, gneiss, and marbles, there are no fossils. Ascending the scale of strata Cuvier finds a progression of forms, zoophytes, molluscs, crustaceans, fish, reptiles, mammals, and man. Human skeletons, much more petrified than the elephants of Siberia, have been found, and the disciples of M. Cuvier have absolutely refused to call them fossils. Cuvier said there were no fossil quadrumanes, but monkeys have been found in several countries, and in France, and in the environs of Paris. Such in brief are the ideas of Cuvier. Blainville answers, there is but one animal creation, which was complete, but is becoming incomplete from natural causes. Man is the great extinguisher of species. The fossil species are not the remains of an ancient creation, they are the extinguished links of the series of animals. May we not believe that the *palæotherium* may still exist in China? The fossil rhinoceroses are two or three destroyed links of the animal series destroyed before their still existing animal congeners. Certainly, little fossil bears (sub-ursus) belong to the orders, families, and species still existing, and fill up admirably the gaps in the series of living animals. The *disotherium*, which seem to have disappeared very long ago, are a step, a point in the animal series. The largest species were the first to disappear, the fossil *viverras* disappeared, as we see disappear in the present day, the genets, civets, and ichneumonians. The increase of the human race is sufficient to

explain the extinction of the species of bears which is lost. The more gaps there are in any group of living mammals, the more fossils there are found to fill up the voids. There are only scattered species of living pachyderms, and there are many fossil pachyderms. The species of monkeys are close packed and numerous, and there are few fossil monkeys."

The concluding sentence of the article strikes us as a very appropriate one in view of the whole subject:—

"Revelation was not designed to supersede the *Encyclopædia*—but we have not yet done with the apparent discrepancies between them, which will prove, in the end, to have been discrepancies only in appearance."

The fifth article is on a colonial subject: "The Cape of Good Hope, and British Caffraria." The topic is ably handled, and the successive systems of administration adopted by the various governors sent out of late years, are canvassed with fairness and discrimination. We are glad to learn that the Caffres are manifesting a great anxiety to be employed on the public works set on foot by the authorities, instead of harassing the frontiers and compelling us to expend on shooting them a million or so *per annum*, and that the voluntary principle has some chance of being carried in the colonial Legislature.

Of the remaining articles, four in number, that on the 'Ignatian Controversy' may be commended to the attention of all who are interested in the future fortunes of Episcopacy, whether for or against that time-honoured institution. The literary history of the letters attributed to Ignatius the disciple of the Apostle John, is given at some length, and the bearing of the recently discovered Syriac version in leading to the detection of the wholesale interpolations foisted in a hierarchical interest into those documents, is fully expounded. The writer sums up the result of this remarkable revelation as follows:—

"It is not merely that the first two Christian centuries are swept clear of a single mention of the three fundamental orders of the hierarchy (bishops, priests, and deacons), but the demonstration is now complete, that no fair documentary proofs of the system could possibly have existed thus early. Neither the now lost but then extant Christian literature (more than nine-tenths of the whole) belonging to the period, nor the *diptychs* or registers of the Apostolic Churches, could have furnished such, nor could the Christian conscience of the epoch discover any such in the New Testament. Three hierarchical fabrications, long since universally acknowledged to be such, have heretofore pointed to this fatal conclusion, viz., the Apostolical Constitutions, the Clementines, and the writings ascribed to Dionysius the Areopagite. The plausible authority of Ignatius has been the slender thread which alone kept the sword of Damocles from falling. What will ultimately come of this nibbling at it by the Nitrian church-mice, we leave our readers to judge."

A seasonable paper on "The Manchester Exhibition" follows, in which, from the history of art in general, and especially in this country, a powerful argument is drawn against the popular superstition, that the aristocracy and the Court have been its great patrons, that honour being manfully claimed for the people. This novel view of the subject is supported with great ability, and demands, as it will doubtless receive, careful consideration. A very strong case is certainly made out in favour of the inspiring influence of the popular smile upon the enthusiasm of the great painters of ancient as well as modern times.

The short article on "The Cambridge University Bill" will be acceptable to academical readers, but the subject is one which even the *Times* failed to make generally popular. On the other hand, the paper on "Piedmont and Italy" will be sure to be read with gusto in the present posture of our foreign politics. Mr. St. John's "Subalpine Kingdom" and Gallenga's "History of Piedmont," furnish the text of this well-written and instructive essay.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Paris at nine o'clock on Thursday night. On Saturday there was a Council of Ministers at St. Cloud under the presidency of the Emperor. The affairs of Italy, and particularly of Naples, were again under deliberation. What resolution was come to, if any, we have not yet means of knowing. It is said, however, that the offer of King Bomba to pardon a few of the prisoners was taken into consideration, and it is believed that a starting point has been found in it for another amicable diplomatic attempt to put an end to the difficulty. The ministerial council mentioned is known to have been occupied not merely with the Neapolitan, but also with the financial difficulty. Another council of the French Ministers was held on Sunday.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article intended to refute the "calumnies" uttered in foreign journals respecting the treatment of the prisoners at Cayenne. Prisoners from the galleys, now suppressed, were first sent to Cayenne. Members of secret societies, chiefly old criminals, were next forwarded to the colony. Many of these were sentenced by the Republic, sent first to Algeria, and next to Cayenne for bad conduct. The political prisoners, including the old criminals, transported to Cayenne, amount to 320. This number has been reduced to 180 by escapes, liberations, and the death of 52 by yellow fever. The *Moniteur* insists that they

have been treated with "the greatest care and leniency—as far as possible." They were kept distinct from the convicts, and fed for a long time without being compelled to work. They have been since employed in building and gardening. Many were allowed to be at large in Cayenne "without giving surety."

Marshal Randon has left Algiers to assume the command of the expedition destined to operate against the Kabyles. The insurgent districts have already been proceeded against by General Yusuf, supported by the division of General Renaud, and their submission may be shortly looked for.

There have been a great many arrests in Paris, and it has been determined to increase the strength of the garrison which protects that city. The reason assigned more than confirms the strange statements that had gone abroad about insurrectionary clubs and conspiracies, for we are told the garrison must be strengthened on account of the number of political arrests. Marching orders have been transmitted to several regiments in the provinces.

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel has voted, by a majority of 48 to 31, the dissolution of the bourgeoisie, the creation of a municipality, the expulsion of the compromised clergy, and the dismissal of officials who had secretly or openly aided the late insurrection. Swords of honour have been voted to Colonels Denzler and Girard.

The Prussian Cabinet is just now carrying on a very active correspondence with the English, French, and Austrian Governments on the Neuchâtel question. England, France, and Austria fully acknowledge the justice of the claim of the King of Prussia to Neuchâtel; but they are more or less averse to his employing forcible measures for the recovery of a province which the Swiss Confederation is evidently resolved to protect *vi et armis*. The French Government is said to have informed the Berlin Cabinet that the Emperor would not see with pleasure the advance of Prussian troops along the *étappe* roads towards the Swiss frontiers; but it was added that the Neuchâtel question might perhaps be settled to the satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty when the Conferences were resumed at Paris.

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.

M. Hübner having left Naples without being successful, the ordinary Austrian ambassador has returned to his post. It is stated that M. de Martini is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which the most pressing representations are addressed to the King of Naples. M. Hübner, although unsuccessful in his efforts with the sovereign, wrote to the effect that all hope of change in the personal determination of the King was not lost. This opinion determined the departure of our ambassador and the forwarding of the telegraphic despatch to Paris, which had the effect of suspending the last decision.

It is stated that the highest dignitaries of Naples, the Princes Satriano, Ischietta, and others, have for some time united their voices to that of Prince Petrucci, in the endeavour to bring about honourable and voluntary concessions, but their efforts have been useless.

The ordinary letters from Naples are, it must be observed, somewhat contradictory respecting the intentions of the King. You are aware that His Majesty, finding that the storm was imminent, called together not only his usual advisers, but also the superior officers of the army, and some of the great civil functionaries, to learn their opinion as to the probable result of the proceedings on the part of England and France. The parties consulted are said to have unanimously agreed that he should reject every condition which had the appearance of a concession extorted by force, seeing that the moment the "agitators" saw they were supported by the great Powers it would be utterly impossible for the Government to maintain order in the kingdom. It is averred that the Government did not deny the existence of abuses, but they allege the difficulty of administering justice promptly in a country in which revolution is not extinct. They were, however, of opinion that, if the authorities showed signs of hesitation or of weakness, either by releasing the prisoners who have been found guilty by the tribunals, or by permitting the return to the country of persons who, they said, avow their culpability by the very fact of self-banishment, nothing could save the State from rushing headlong on anarchy. The conclusion of these persons was, that the King was quite justified in promising to listen to the counsels given to him in an amicable manner, and to follow them if, on mature reflection, he approved them, but that he should at once and decidedly reject even the very best suggestions if accompanied by menaces. It was in consequence of this interview, and after due deliberation, that the King made up his mind to reject the demands of the Powers, which he considered would strip him of all independence and dignity in the eyes of his subjects. M. Hübner subsequently made his appearance, not, according to the letter from which I take these facts, for the purpose of giving advice to the King or exercising any pressure upon him, but to receive communications from His Majesty which he considered necessary to refer to Vienna. The Gortschakoff circular is thought to explain sufficiently why the mission of M. Hübner failed, if it has completely failed. It was rumoured that M. Hübner had received a confidential mission from the Emperor Napoleon.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

Prince Petrucci, the Neapolitan Minister at Vienna, has received his *congé*.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent writes on the 29th, that the state of the Neapolitan question continued to give great uneasiness to the Austrian Government, which appears to look with some suspi-

cion on the more recent movements of France. The Austrians strongly suspect the Russians in Sardinia of agitating in Italy, in an anti-Austrian sense. The King of Naples has an army of 80,000 to 90,000 men, one-half of whom are supposed to be disaffected; and a fleet of three ships of the line, five frigates, two sloops, five brigantines, one brig, twelve steam frigates, and twelve smaller war steamers.

"The Mediterranean squadron (French), under the command of Admiral Trehouart," says the *Toullon*, "is still in our roadstead. The crews had been forbidden for some days to leave their vessels, which circumstance gave birth to the rumour that they only waited for a telegraphic notice to sail for Naples. That interdiction has now been taken off, and nothing leads to the supposition that any speedy departure is in contemplation."

A despatch from Ajaccio, dated Tuesday, says: "Two English war corvettes have arrived here from Malta. The squadrons are expected."

The *Fremdenblatt* states that the King of Naples has caused all his most valuable property to be removed to Gaeta, and that the population of the capital are in a very excited state. The result of the mission confided to General Martini, the Austrian Ambassador at Naples, is considered as very doubtful.

In the *Gazette de Cologne* we read: "In addition to the instructions which M. de Martini has taken to Naples, the Cabinet of Vienna has addressed a circular note to its representatives at Paris and London, in which Austria protests against all armed demonstration, and demands energetically that the Neapolitan question, raised already at the Paris Congress, be brought before the new congress which is shortly to assemble. No reply has yet been made to this note, which was received at the same time with that from Russia."

We read in the *Gazette Autrichienne*—"Letters from Naples state that a committee of resistance has been formed in that city, and is enrolling the lazzaroni by means of pay. It is sought to make a demonstration, which shall frighten the enemies of the government, at the time of the appearance of the fleets of the Western Powers; and scenes similar to those of '48 are threatened. At the head of the committee figure the well-known names of Masza, Merenda, Campagna, and Albano."

It is stated that the King of Naples had offered a pardon to Poerio and some other political captives, if they would sue for it, and that the offer was rejected.

AUSTRIA.

The Bishops of the different provinces of Austria cannot agree as to the manner of working the Concordat. With regard, for example, to books and publications in general, the State grants to the Church full powers of control, reserving to itself the political department only. With this the Bishops of the German provinces would be content; but those of Lombardy will not rest till their powers are complete. Meanwhile, a sort of Concordat is being negotiated between the Austrian Government and the Protestant Churches of the Empire. But here the relative positions of the parties are changed. For two centuries the Protestants have enjoyed independence, with persecution; now they are invited to accept patronage, without independence. The gist of the proposed constitution lies in the creation, at Vienna, of an Ecclesiastical Council for each of the two Churches (the Reformed and the Lutheran). This Council is to be nominated by the Emperor; and to it will belong, in concert with the General Conference, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. All legislative measures and important decisions must be submitted for confirmation to the Emperor, through the Minister of Worship. The General Synod cannot assemble without the authorisation of the Government. Even the books chosen by the General Conference for the use of the Church and the schools, and for diffusion among the people, must be submitted, without exception, for the approval of the Minister.

Mr. Caird, writing in the *Times* on the natural resources of Hungary, says: "After a fortnight spent in a careful examination of a particular part of the country, I returned to Vienna with a most favourable impression of the great natural resources of Hungary. The railway system now in progress, and which will be completed in two or three years, will open up the whole country on both sides of the Danube and the Theiss, and the navigation of the Danube and its tributaries now being free, a ready outlet for all the productions of the country will be got by the various navigable rivers—the Theiss, the Drave, the Save—which for hundreds of miles drain its most fertile provinces. It is an Ohio in Europe, with a European Mississippi, but with the great advantage of plentiful labour, a better climate, and more varied natural productions. In addition to wheat, rye, barley, oats, and Indian corn, besides all the forage plants of England, it yields flax, hemp, hops, rape-oil, tobacco, beet-root sugar, and wine. Chicory, dye-plants, red pepper, and rhubarb are cultivated in small quantities, but are capable of much increase; and mulberries for the production of silkworms have been successfully tried."

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg furnish the details of the recent subsidies granted by the Russian Government for the formation of steam companies in the Black Sea and elsewhere. They will amount annually to between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.*, the line to Alexandria alone receiving 50,000*l.*, besides other privileges. The total capital to be employed is 2,000,000*l.*, and the shares, which were all taken up immediately, now command 10 premium. The vessels are all to be built to carry guns "if necessary," and the movement is regarded by many as a clever mode of creating and maintaining a navy so as to evade the treaty of Paris.

In his letter from Moscow of the 20th of September, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the "Festun du Peuple," at which it was first contemplated to make provision for 200,000 persons, but subsequently it has been stated the number to be entertained was reduced to about 60,000, from a wish to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the frightful scramble and disorder which took place at the coronation of Nicholas. The number present really does not seem to have been ascertained; but the scramble for food took place in spite of all precautions. There were tables, but no seats; and the tables, if placed end to end, would have extended fifteen miles. They were arranged in a semicircle, row within row, leaving broad streets at intervals through the mass. The tables faced inwards, and in front of the concave was a line of covered seats, the Emperor's occupying the centre. On the tables trees were placed, with hams, chickens, capons, ducks, &c., dependent on their branches. There were 6,000 sheep, with gilded horns and red jackets, 400 oxen, 35,000 chickens and capons. Fountains poured forth wine at the rate of a half-pint per head, and pails of beer stood at the corners of the tables. But all the preparation for an orderly dinner failed. The rain poured down in torrents; the roads were deep with mud; yet the peasants trudged, and the great folks drove to the Kadinka fields. Unfortunately, at an early hour the signal for dinner was run up by way of experiment, and the peasants, breaking in among the tables in spite of the guards ate up or bore off everything. As a matter of course many went without dinner; and some fatal accidents ensued. Besides the feast there was the Emperor to look at. He rode on to the ground in the course of the day. The peasants hung round his horse, and at one time separated him from his staff, hugging his knees, and crying, "God save the Czar!" When he reached his pavilion, a series of games began in the circus, in spite of the rain.

This monster banquet was succeeded, a few days later, by the People's Ball. In the costliest palace of his Imperial home, the Czar held high festival with the "black people," and twenty-five thousand mujiks, male and female, assembled to take a passing glance at the splendour, in the creation of which they are the humblest but most effective instruments. It was a strange but most suggestive sight. "The all-admirable deportment of the Russian peasant," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "is a thing that strikes the inquiring stranger as much as anything else he sees in this country of wonders and contradictions. Vassili sipped 'Tschai' with a spoon of silver gilt, out of Dresden cups worth five guineas a piece, and Katrine munched by the dozen peaches, every one of which had cost a rouble. Champagne was the favourite beverage, but even humble beer was not disdained, and the tables would soon have been as bare as the tables of the 'Festun,' but for the assiduous care with which they were constantly replenished by the Imperial lacqueys. Here and there, like stars in a stormy sky, the diamonds of the fair noblesse or the rich uniforms of officers might be seen to glisten; but they were few and far between; and, as a general rule, the crowd was as decidedly mujik in its character as if it had been gathered in the Krasnaja Ploschad, or the Kadinka plain. The occasion was a masquerade, and there were no masques beyond what an abstinence of soap had provided. It was a ball, and there was no dancing, although three military bands, placed in the principal saloons, played waltzes and polkas splendidly all night. Neither could it be called a promenade, for the twenty-five thousand guests had barely room to elbow and hustle each other. The Emperor entered the room at nine o'clock in a manner that at once showed his Imperial Majesty's confidence in the loyal affection of his people. On grand occasions, when none but *haute noblesse* and 'distinguished strangers' are admitted, the Czar is preceded by fifty chamberlains to clear the way, their velvet coats heavy with gold embroidery, and the dignity of their motions sorely impeded by the tightness of their shoes. But on this occasion his Majesty with the Empress leaning on one arm, and the Empress Mother on the other, plunged good-humouredly into the crowd, and nodded and smiled good-naturedly in recognition of the almost oriental reverences of his subjects. The Emperor proceeded slowly through the room, with difficulty making his way through the dense mass that surrounded him. At ten there was a supper, of which a select portion of the company partook; and shortly afterwards the Imperial party retired from the ball-room. The Grand Duke Constantine, who is a great favourite with the people, stopped later; but by twelve o'clock all the aristocratic company had cleared off, while the mujiks kept pouring in to a much later hour."

One of the newspaper correspondents relates how the Empress Dowager got a black eye:—

You will laugh to hear that the Empress Dowager of Russia has received a black eye from a Greek priest, in the capital of Moscow, in a chapel, in the midst of a religious ceremony. It was at the Foundling Hospital, where, in the chapel, she was stooping to kiss an image. The priest, a man with a long white beard, in the extreme of age, sprang forward in his seat, and threw open the glass door of the shrine to enable her Majesty to kiss the image without the intervening impediment. The heavily-embossed binding of the glass caught the Empress, fortunately not on, but just below, the temple, and raised a blue and black weal, which quickly swelled. Her Majesty uttered a cry of pain; the old priest burst into tears through terror at what he had done, and at what he was near having done. The other priests flew to tell the Patriarch of the delinquent, whom, you may be quite sure, the Empress will not suffer to be in the least annoyed for an unintentional mishap. I had the whole history from an eye-witness.

TURKEY.

The English fleet was awaking in the Bosphorus its

orders to depart. The Sultan had been invested with the Order of the Garter. The political embarrassments of the Porte were increasing. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's influence prevailed one day, and that of M. de Thouvenel the next, till it was superseded by that of M. Von Prokesch.

The truce between Turkey and Montenegro is to expire on the 12th instant. In spite of the pacific assurances of Prince Danilo, three attacks have been made by the Montenegrins on the Turkish position near Spug. An Austrian Colonel has repaired to Cettinge to keep the Prince quiet by persuasion, if he can.

The Turkish guards have arrived at Antivari, near the Montenegrin frontier, to the number of 2,500 men. It is, however, asserted by the *Augsburg Gazette* that the difference between Prince Danilo and the Porte will not be settled by force of arms, but by the interference of the Great Powers; and that the English government has made a distinct proposal to that effect. The Porte, according to this, would have to cede to Montenegro a small piece of land, and Prince Danilo, in return, would have to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Advices from the Bosphorus to the 18th September, mention the departure that morning for Fidonia, or Serpents' Isle, of the Vulture, to relieve the Gladiator (whose crew was sickly) in keeping a close watch that no more Russians land thereon, the better to secure its demanded evacuation by them and cession to Turkey; until which be effected, Admiral Lord Lyons remains at Bujukdere anchorage.

The Polish Legion has been formally disbanded; and General Zamoyaki has taken a farewell of General Storks, Lord Stratford, Admiral Lyons, the French Ambassador, and the Turkish Ministers. The Poles seem to have been highly delighted with the reception they met with on board the Admiral's ship. They attribute to him an expression of regret that "a peace which we must not call unfortunate, and cannot call fortunate," had plucked the sword from their hands.

The news from Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and other countries inhabited by the slaves of the Turkish empire, is (says a letter from Bucharest) of the most disquieting description. A great effervescence reigns there. The Principalities are also infested by Austro-Russian agents, who are continually exciting and agitating the people.

SPAIN.

The arrival of General Narvaez at Madrid, was expected at the beginning of October. A struggle between him and O'Donnell is considered as inevitable.

A Madrid journal states that the squadron which the Spanish Government is about to send to cruise in the Mediterranean will consist of four sailing vessels and three steam vessels, altogether mounting 200 guns.

The Madrid letter of the *Independence Belge* of the 28th contains the following not unexpected statement: "The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to Queen Isabella, of eight pages, and filled with advice of the most serious kind. He invites the Queen to give up all further idea of modifications of the Cabinet, and to maintain the constitutional Government, which alone, in his opinion, is able to benefit the Peninsula, to raise the state of siege as promptly as possible, and to call together the Senate and Chamber of the Cortes with the least possible delay. He further insists on the necessity of allowing the Cortes a perfectly unshackled discussion, and of the avoidance, by all means, of a return to an arbitrary and despotic Government, like that of Satorius. He afterwards enters on details, with regard to the administrative reforms which are needed for Spain. The letter is full of expressions of sympathy for the Queen and for Rios Rosas and O'Donnell. It made a profound impression on the mind of her Majesty, who immediately sent for Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she spent three hours in conversation. The letter was afterwards read in the Council of the Ministers. The ascendancy of Rios Rosas and O'Donnell over the Moderados seems to the correspondent of the *Independence Belge* almost secured by this letter."

The Queen has declared the child of the Duchess of Montpensier to be Infanta of Spain.

AMERICA.

Advices from Boston come down to the 24th. The political news is of little importance. Both parties were canvassing Pennsylvania vigorously. It seems to be pretty well conceded on all sides that Dame Fortune has turned the wheel far enough round to bring the friends of Fremont uppermost in Pennsylvania, so far as the chances for the October election are concerned. The issue of the November presidential election is more doubtful. The *Times* New York correspondent says:—

One after another of the leading Whigs of the South are dropping in to the support of Mr. Buchanan. At the late convention of that party in Baltimore an effort was made to divert its support to Mr. Fillmore; but I take it as pretty well settled that the votes of the entire Slave States, with the possible exception of Maryland and Delaware, may be counted as sure for Buchanan. The contest still is doubtful in the Northern States, the votes of which cast against Fremont in the Electoral College (whether for Buchanan or Fillmore) would prevent his election. A month ago the question was whether these votes were to be cast against Buchanan, and thus prevent his election. Now the question is, whether they are to be cast against his principal opponent, and thus either elect Buchanan by the people, or give him a chance in the House.

The Whig National Convention had been held at Baltimore, and had nominated Mr. Fillmore, as its candidate. The resolutions adopted express alarm at the parties in the field; deprecate geographical distinctions; state that the success of either party would add

fuel to the flame that "threatens to wrap their dearest interests into one common ruin;" and declare that the remedy is to be found in the choice of Mr. Fillmore, who holds both parties in just and equal regard. The basis of the party is "reverence for the Constitution and unalterable attachment to the Union."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has published in his paper, the *New York Independent*, the Bull of Gregory XVI. against slavery; and it has been republished as a pamphlet. He was led to do this because he heard that a Roman Catholic coachman alleged the Papal prohibition as a reason for preferring Fremont. The Catholics have always hitherto given a Democratic vote; it is supposed they will now vote Republican. It appears that last year the Democratic party offered to make Colonel Fremont its candidate, and that Fremont declined. One of the most authentic organs of the Slavery party, the *Richmond Enquirer*, has published a long list of Mr. Buchanan's Pro-Slavery votes, under the head of "A Record without a Blemish;" and declares that "he never gave a vote against the interests of slavery, and never uttered a word that could pain the most sensitive Southern heart." The Southern journals talk glibly about an intention on the part of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, to instantly withdraw from the Union should Fremont succeed. "A thoroughly organized disunion party," says the *Charleston Mercury*, "is the desideratum; and until such be formed at the South, all time devoted to political discussion is time wasted."

Governor Geary had delivered an inaugural address at Leecompton. He deprecated a continuance of the strife and disorder in the territory, caused by the illegal and unjustifiable interference of other States; promised to do justice to all without party considerations, and expected obedience to the laws of the territorial Legislature until they are repealed. A proclamation was issued on the same day, ordering that the volunteer Militia be discharged, and commanding that all armed bodies of men disband or at once quit the territory. By a second proclamation Governor Geary says: "It is the true policy of every State or territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion." He therefore orders all free male citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enrol themselves, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by his order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

Hostilities had recommenced in Kansas. According to reliable intelligence received from the correspondent of the *New York Times* at Lawrence, an army of Missourians, to the number of some twenty-eight hundred men, had reached Franklin with the intention of attacking Lawrence. The citizens of the latter place, relying on the promises of Governor Geary, were wholly unprepared for so formidable an attack; but, resorting to such means as were within their power, they had sent out advance parties to check the progress of the invaders. Some skirmishing, in which several killed and wounded are reported, had taken place. Governor Geary had appeared at Franklin and ordered the Missourians to disband, and it was hoped that the threatened attack on Lawrence may have been prevented.

Mr. George Peabody had declined the public dinners tendered to him by New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, in consequence of his efforts to promote international good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. William T. Coleman, president of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, had been arrested in New York at the suit of James R. Maloney, one of the exiled, and had been held to bail in the sum of 50,000 dols.

Some little stir had been caused at New York by the publication of the official report made by the special commissioner, Mr. A. B. Corwine, sent out by the Washington Government to investigate the circumstances of the Panama massacre of April last. Mr. Corwine has sent in a voluminous report on the subject, accompanied by an urgent recommendation to take possession of the Isthmus from ocean to ocean, as the only means of securing a safe transit for American passengers and property, and of obtaining indemnity for the wrongs already sustained at the hands of the Government of New Granada. The opposition journals say that it is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Corwine would have ventured upon such a recommendation as this without reasonable grounds for believing that he would be sustained in it by the Government at home. Mr. Corwine has written to the papers to deny that this is a just inference.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The overland latest dates are Hongkong, Aug. 10; Bombay, Aug. 29. It is reported that Herat has been stormed by the Persians, with a loss of 1,500 men; but the intelligence was looked on with suspicion at Bombay. However that might be, active preparations were in progress for a naval and military demonstration in the Persian Gulf. Lord Elphinstone had gone up to Poonah to consult the Commander-in-Chief. The land force employed, it is said, will be 15,000. Dost Mahomed was at Candahar; and it is reported that Esa Khan, who defended Herat against the Persians, had repeatedly urged the old Afghan to advance to his aid.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes: "The principal topic of conversation here is the dis-

covery of the highest mountain in the world. At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the 6th inst., Major Thuillier announced that Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, had completed his computations of the positions and elevations of the peaks of the Himalayas. The result was to depose the mountain Kanchinjunga from its throne as the highest point on the earth's surface. That distinction belongs for the present to a peak 100 miles from Kanchinjunga and between that mountain and Katmandoo. This peak is ascertained to be 29,002 feet above the sea level; Kanchinjunga is 28,150 feet, and Dewalagiri, the mountain which 'school geographies' persist in calling the 'highest in the known world,' is only 26,826 feet. The mountain has no name intelligible to civilized men, and Colonel Waugh has therefore ventured to denominate it 'Mount Everest,' after a former surveyor-general."

The missionaries of Bengal have determined to bring the questions connected with indigo planting to an issue. They propose to petition Government for an inquiry into the social condition of the ryot. They urge, that, although many classes, more especially artisans, shopkeepers, gardeners, and money-dealers, have prospered under our rule, the peasantry have been raised but little from their ancient state of degradation. They believe that in some districts, notably in Burdwan and Bhagulpore, under some circumstances, they have been reduced to a condition which, though concealed by fine names, is practically pauperism. They suspect such pauperism springs from certain laws passed to protect the zemindar, and have resolved to ask for inquiry.

The news from China speaks doubtfully of defeats of the rebels by "Tartar troops" brought down from the north. Touching the rebellion, the *Overland Friend of China* says: "The latest intelligence of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Nankin is that they have been gaining upon the Imperialists, and have taken the town Keu-yung and a district town in the vicinity of Nanking, also Leih-yang, which belongs to the department of Chin Kiang, and are now besieging the town of E-sing, in Chang-chow-foo. The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperialists, Heang-yung, has been compelled to withdraw his forces from the neighbourhood of Nankin."

Incessant rains and heavy floods have materially interfered with business in Canton, and the injury to the rice-crop is estimated at a loss of one-third to a half of the quantity that was expected.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes as a piece of very recent intelligence, that—"The Emperor of Japan, in order to solve the questions that have arisen out of the treaties which he had recently made with several of the great Powers in Europe and America, convoked on the 22nd June, at Jeddo, the capital of his Empire, a solemn assembly of his principal councillors. It was decided at this meeting that two ports of the empire, Nangasaki and Hakodadi, should be open for the ships of all nations, for the purpose of effecting repairs, obtaining provisions, and taking in their coal; that all the other ports of the empire should be equally open for ships in distress requiring refuge, but these should not have the right of remaining any length of time. No foreigner is to be entitled to penetrate into the interior of the empire without special permission from the chief of the State."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Hamburg on the 29th ult., en route to France from his Icelandic expedition. His Imperial Highness will remain several days at Hamburg.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contradicts the report that transportations to Cayenne are to cease and New Caledonia be made a convict-station: the remoteness of New Caledonia would cause financial difficulties.

A letter from Leipsic states, that the musicians and the most distinguished dilettanti of Germany, have just formed, under the auspices of Duke Ernest of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, a society having for its object to render popular the compositions of Handel.

A statue of Franklin was inaugurated at Boston on the 17th of last month; when there was a general holiday.

The Sultan, it is said, has made proposals to establish diplomatic relations with Rome. The Cardinals and Prelates of the Congregation of Extraordinary Catholic Affairs are considering the matter.

The Pope has received from the Emperor of the Burmans rich presents brought to him by a missionary. They consist of a chalice of solid gold, a cross enriched with precious stones, and valuable rings, accompanied by a letter in which the Catholics inhabiting the Burman empire convey to the chief of the Church the expression of their affectionate attachment.

The Berlin correspondent of a Frankfort journal states that a second note has been addressed to Russia on the subject of the Isle of Serpents by Great Britain, and that its tone is more peremptory than that of the former note; in consequence of which the irritation which was felt by each party has been much augmented.

Gold really has been discovered near Nelson, in New Zealand. At the end of May numbers of persons were flocking to the "diggings," some twenty miles from the town. The deposits of gold are five or ten feet from the surface; the metal is found in flakes or pieces, ranging from minute grains to the size of a pea.

It is said that some French officers have been allowed to take service in the Papal army, which is to be augmented and reconstructed.

The grand jury of Shinnston, Virginia, recently found a true bill against the postmaster of that village for circulating and delivering to subscribers copies of

the *New York Tribune*, an affidavit having been previously made by a Mr. George Slocum that the journal in question was an abolition document.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

The *New York Herald* of the 23rd ult. says: "Sir R. Lowe, Bart., Vice-President of the British Board of Trade, who is at present on a visit to this country, was in the Supreme Court yesterday, during the proceedings in reference to the death of our late corporation attorney, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, Esq. Being invited on the bench, he took a seat near his friend, Judge Clerke, and appeared to be much interested in our Republican manner of transacting legal business."

The Stockholm journals state, that the proposal for erecting at Wittenberg (Prussia) a statue of Melancthon by the side of that of Luther was so favourably received in the Swedish capital, that thousands of persons immediately subscribed for it.

THE DRAINAGE OF LONDON.

The great question of removing the sewage of London was brought on on Monday at "a special meeting" of the Metropolitan Board of Works called "for the purpose of considering the report of the engineer of the board on the whole question of the northern and southern drainage, with comparative estimates of different points of outfall, and modes of disposing of the sewage."

Mr. CARPMAEL moved that the engineer's report, as far as it relates to the outfall at B on the plan (being between Erith and Woolwich) be adopted. As an engineer, he contended that Plumstead Marshes was the true point of outfall for the sewage of the metropolis, both in an engineering and sanitary respect. Mr. SEELEY seconded the motion.

Mr. DOULTON said, an outfall at Plumstead Marshes would be at variance with the 135th section of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, which was framed with the view of preventing any part of the sewage of the metropolis returning within the metropolitan limits. The engineer of the board had reported that every fortnight the sewage would return within those limits if the outfall were at Plumstead Marshes. Neither the Board nor Her Majesty's Government had any power to sanction an outfall at that point. He moved an amendment to the effect that the board was not prepared to approve of any plan for the drainage of the metropolis which would permit any part of the sewage thereof to flow or pass into the River Thames, or return within the limits of the jurisdiction of the board.

Mr. HOWS seconded the amendment, because, amongst other reasons, the proposed outfall would be highly offensive and injurious to many rising towns on the banks of the Thames.

Mr. BAZALGETTE, the engineer of the board, in reply to Mr. Wright, admitted that every one of his five plans was open to the objection, that it provided for the discharge of sewage (but in a diluted and non-injurious state) into the Thames in stormy weather.

The CHAIRMAN said it was absurd to suppose that any system of drainage could be devised, which could carry off all the sewage of the metropolis, even in stormy weather. He did not think that the Act of Parliament which constituted the board, required them to attempt the possibility of a scheme of drainage which should keep the Thames at all times free from every particle of the sewage of the metropolis.

Mr. DOULTON, with the consent of the board, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Deputy HARRISON supported the motion of Mr. Carpmael, which was opposed by Mr. LESLIE, who said that, on the simple ground that the plan of outfall near Erith would place a fifteen-acre cesspool only five-eighths of a mile distant from the metropolis, that plan would be rejected by the Government. He believed that the work of main drainage could be done for 1,500,000*l.*, whereas the plan approved of by Mr. Carpmael would involve an expenditure of 5,000,000*l.* But the ratepayers of London would never tolerate such enormous expenditure.

Mr. SAVAGE moved, and Mr. BRISTOWE seconded, an amendment very much resembling that which had been proposed by Mr. Doulton, but it was negatived by 17 to 14; and the original motion itself was also negatived by 17 to 15.

Mr. IRVINE submitted some suggestions for a mode of freeing the Thames from offensive sewage matter, and for preparing the same for agricultural purposes. He moved that the engineer should be directed to report whether in his judgment any practical means might be adopted for diverting offensive sewage matter from the Thames different from those already pointed out in his report.

Mr. D'IFFANGER seconded the motion, which was negatived.

The board, after a sitting of upwards of four and half hours, adjourned till Wednesday week, when the report of the engineer on the drainage question will be considered in its entirety.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Wednesday, a new proposal for Thames purification was submitted by Mr. McClean, of Great George-street, Westminster. Mr. McClean proposes that the Thames should be purified and the sewage "utilized" by collecting it from both sides of the river at West Ham. The sewage of the south side would be collected near Southwark-bridge, and conveyed across the river in pipes to Aldgate, thence to West Ham. At West Ham there would be a pumping station; and from West Ham to the German Ocean there would be a conduit, covered as far as "Battle-bridge" on the river Crouch, and thence open through the marshes to the sea. Cost, 1,600,000*l.*; period of construction, four years. The sewage would be useful to the agri-

culture of Essex, and would not be offensive to many people, as the population is sparse. Thanks were voted to Mr. McClean for his suggestion.

THE BANK FAILURES.

The present position of the Tipperary Bank affairs, as elicited at the recent meeting of creditors in Tipperary, is the subject of some practical remarks in the *Freeman's Journal*. "From the statement of Mr. Gibson, the solicitor, who represented the shareholders at that meeting, it substantially appeared," observes the *Freeman*, "that about 350,000*l.* represented the probable settled amount of liabilities, and that to pay a dividend of 2*s.* on this, and defray the costs of the affair, would absorb all the assets of the bank, making the latter pretty much what we stated on 10th March last, 35,000*l.* He estimated that the probable amount to be obtained by making a compromise will be about six shillings in the pound more, or 105,000*l.*, a larger sum than we thought possible. He appeared to consider that the English shareholders, from whom he stated, and, we believe, with good foundation, a sum of 40,000*l.* could have been obtained by a compromise, have, for all practical purposes, escaped from further liability. It further appeared that 100 actions have been brought, of which twenty-eight are nearly ripe; and it is expected that the costs in these twenty-eight alone will be 4,500*l.*—equal to the whole debts for which they have been brought. It was eventually agreed upon that the chairman, the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, and Major Massey, should be appointed, in conjunction with one or more representatives from the other branches, to form a committee to confer with the official manager, and those interested for the shareholders, to ascertain if a compromise is possible, and report to the general body."

Mr. Macgregor, M.P. for Glasgow, in a letter to the local papers, states that he has been absent from the country, but that he will soon and fully refute the charges brought against him.

I was neither the projector nor founder of that bank. I was, it is true, deluded into the imprudence of becoming a director of it. But after my election, in 1852, for Glasgow, I resolved to have no connexion with any joint-stock company whatever; and I have carried my resolution into effect.

A meeting of the depositors in the Royal British Bank was held on Monday night at St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed on Friday, the 5th of September. Mr. J. Wyld was in the chair. The chairman read the report, of which this is an abstract: On Friday the chairman had an interview with Mr. Harding, who had been appointed the interim manager, and who told the chairman that he intended to conduct the affairs of the Royal British Bank without reference to the interests of the solicitors; and, as an earnest of his intentions, he had issued forms for the proof of the debts of the depositors; and that, according to his powers under the act, he intended himself to carry the proofs before the judge, and that he would thereby save the estate the expenses of the attorney's charges, which he estimated would, under the former practice of winding up joint-stock companies, have amounted to 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*; that he found the claims against the bank to be 6,000 in number; that if the depositors would accept a composition of 1*s.* in the pound he would pay a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound in the month of December, 1856, and issue promissory notes under the authority of the Court of Chancery for the payment of 5*s.* in the pound at the end of six months, and 5*s.* in the pound at the end of twelve months. The committee regretted to say that no proposition for an amicable arrangement had yet been made to them either by the directors or by any large body of the shareholders, but that delays had been occasioned, and according to present appearances no progress would be made till after the appointment of the official manager on the 13th of October. They called upon the depositors to appeal to the Vice Chancellor for an equality of representation with the shareholders before the judge. Mr. Coleman urged the acceptance of 1*s.* in the pound as a compromise; for the assets did not show more than 1*s.* in the pound independently of the liabilities. Mr. R. Taylor moved a resolution recommending the appointment of Mr. Coleman as official manager. This was seconded by Mr. Kain, and was carried unanimously. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Francis, and seconded by Mr. Morrison—"That the committee be empowered to entertain any proposal for a reasonable compromise." The resolution was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes a report of the Minister of Finance, relative to the Budget of 1856. The most remarkable points advanced by the Ministers are the following:—

That not only the amount of revenue of 1854 has been attained and passed—not only the extraordinary level of 1855 is reached—but the first months of the present year, compared with the corresponding months of the last year, show a considerable increase. This increase, for the first six months alone, is 63,000,000*fr.* as against 1854, and 26,000,000*fr.* as against 1855.

Much has been said of the exportation of bullion. A succession of bad harvests, the purchase of silk from foreign sources, and other legitimate causes, have influenced, no doubt, the export of French coin. Silver especially has become the object of a trade which disturbs the public mind. This trade consists in selecting the finest coins, and obtaining for them their surplus

value. This unfair choice of coin, which tends to destroy the general equilibrium, was by ancient law considered as a high misdemeanour, and was punished by severe penalties. Modern legislation cannot be powerless against such an abuse, which has nothing in common with the undisputed principle of commercial liberty. The Government of your Majesty is justly concerned about this matter.

The Minister of Finance further says:—

According to official customs returns, France has received in gold or silver since the same epoch (1850) 800,000,000*fr.* more than she has exported; the first eight months of the current year figure in this total for a bonus of 72,000,000*fr.* No doubt the declarations of exportation have sometimes been incomplete, but the same is true of entries. What has become of this money? It is not lost, Sir; it is in the country; it has penetrated by the thousand channels of circulation which aliment the numerous establishments of public works, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; it has been meeting the new wants which result from the development of social activity, and by its fecundity, it augments the general stock of public wealth. The embarrassment now felt does not, therefore, arise from any fundamental vice, but from transient causes.

The situation of the Treasury, which is an excellent one, is a new proof of this. The two first loans have been paid up, and the payments of the last, which will suffice to liquidate the war, are met with exactitude. The public revenues augment, as I have just said, in a ratio without precedent. The taxes are paid with the most rare punctuality and even in advance. Money flows into the public exchequer. The payment of the dividends of the last six months has left us with a reserve of 110,000,000*fr.* It must be evident to every man of sense that these are the evidences of a situation which is good at bottom. For these reasons, Sir, I have thought it right, in preparing the budget of 1858, to lay aside the pre-occupations of the moment, and to take the natural and normal movement of the public fortune as the basis of my estimates.

There is still a question with the French Government, of giving forced currency to bank-notes; but, before arriving at a final decision on this head, it is wished to ascertain the opinion of the prefects as to the probable effect in the provinces. The measures of the Bank act most unfavourably upon commercial matters, giving the *coup de grace* to some undertakings. All the editors of the Paris journals were summoned, yesterday, to the Ministry of the Interior, and were ordered to withhold all comments upon the financial and commercial crisis.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION FETE.

A letter from the *Times*' Moscow correspondent, dated Sept. 23, published this morning, is mainly occupied in describing the grand ball at Lady Granville's on the previous Tuesday. He writes:—

The English Ambassador and Lady Granville's state ball was very brilliant and very successful. The Emperor and Empress, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael, the Grand Duchesses Constantine and Marie, honoured the party by their presence, and all the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their suites, as well as the principal Russian nobility, and every person of note in Moscow, attended this splendid *reunion*, which appropriately terminated the princely hospitalities that have distinguished the English Ambassador's residence in this city. To mention all the great people would be impossible, seeing that about 900 persons were present, most of them of high rank or position, and some of whom were so anxious indeed to pay their respects to Lord and Lady Granville that they came without any invitation whatever. Some thirty or forty people offered our Embassy this high compliment.

After mentioning the names of some of the distinguished company, the writer adds:— These and many more, and deputies from the Caucasus, from the Caspian and Lake Aral, from the confines of China, and from the wild tribes of Central Asia, with unknown and unpronounceable names, and many people of note whose names I forget, formed a portion of the company.

Describing the decorations, he says:—

A row of gold plate and salvers adorned the buffet along the wall, and all the supper was served on silver plate. Here France had again come to the help of England, and the *entente cordiale* between M. de Morny and Lord Granville was evinced by the presence of the servants of the French Embassy, who were lent on this State occasion, to assist in meeting the great exigencies of the night—a service which has, I believe, been reciprocated in kind. The vases in the Emperor's supper room were adorned by a profusion of flowers and rich bouquets, and the effect of these rooms, all very brilliantly lighted with wax, was uncommonly warm and comfortable.

He then speaks of the presence and bearing of the Czar and Czarina:—

It was about 9.30 when the Emperor and Empress arrived. They were received by Lord and Lady Granville at the stairs, and the attachés and suite of the embassy were also in attendance. The Grand Dukes and Duchesses and the ladies of the Court followed, and the party proceeded to the ball-room. On entering, the orchestra struck up a polonaise. The Ambassador was honoured by the hand of the Czarina, the Emperor led forth Lady Granville, and the ball was opened by a stately promenade in this order, from one end of the room to the other, to the strains of the band, in a kind of measured step, the finely dressed and glittering crowd opening right and left, and forming walls which flashed with diamonds, gold orders, satins, and precious stones, between which the Emperor and Empress and their partners advanced. . . . The Czar takes, it would seem, a particular pleasure in turning into unsuspecting corners, and in traverse sailing across the waves of the ball-room. After the dancing had gone on for some time the Emperor, who enjoyed it to all appearances as much as any one, did a thing which gave sensible satisfaction, and was remarked very generally. His Majesty had been dancing in one particular set in the upper part of the room, but suddenly, when the next quadrille was about to form, he left the upper set, and leading Lady Emily Peel

as his partner, he took his place in the second set, and began to dance among the *dei minores*, leaving those of the *maiores gentium* perhaps somewhat astonished. He bore his share, and perhaps more than his share, of bumping with great complacency, and once when a long Englishman, in all the vigour of the Britannic waltz "ran slap right into him," and actually disturbed the Imperial equilibrium considerably, the Czar with the utmost readiness and true politeness relieved the culprit from all embarrassment by *apologizing to him for the accident*, and saying, "he (the Czar) really could not get out of the way, the crowd was so great!" All the Imperial family seemed in good spirits, and were evidently much pleased with the ball.

A letter from Modena, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, states that the Duke of Modena is fortifying his frontiers on the side of Piedmont, and building a new fort under the walls of Reggio.

Letters from Rutschuk, of the 23rd ult., state that the Turkish troops, who were leaving Wallachia, had received telegraphic orders to return thither for winter quarters.

The Duke of Malakhoff has not yet arrived in Dublin, but he is hourly expected.

News from Kabylia to the 24th ult., state that the divisions of Generals Renault and Yusuf have had a "brilliant" engagement with the insurgent *Kabyles*, in which the loss of the latter was very considerable.

The Danish Ministry has not been formed, all the endeavours made having failed.

Parliament was yesterday further prorogued by Royal Commission until the 13th of November next. The significant words "then to meet for the despatch of business," &c., were not included in the commission.

There is no truth in a report of Baron Pennesfather's death, which has gained currency.

The election by the vestry of Clerkenwell under the recent Local Management Act of an incumbent for this parish, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, is fixed for Friday next. Great excitement prevails amongst the inhabitants, and the wall of the parish are covered with printed placards setting forth the claims of the several candidates. Many of these placards outvie in virulence and abuse those which occasionally appear in the heat of the fiercest political contest. Motives of the worst character are imputed, not so much, however, to the candidates for the ministry of the parish as to their leading supporters; and this is the more strange as all the clergymen who are before the electors belong to the evangelical party.

On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, to promote the union of the Danubian Principalities. Among those on the platform were the Mayor of Brighton; W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Dodson, Esq.; M. D. Scott, Esq.; D. Bratiano, Esq.; Dr. Ruge, &c., &c. The following petition to the Queen was adopted, after various addresses had been delivered:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, the inhabitants of Brighton, in public meeting, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the prayer that the union of the Danubian Principalities may be insisted upon by your Majesty's Government, by which we consider that the spirit of the Paris Conference will be carried out, and the Rouman people erected into a free, powerful, and self-governing nation in conformity with the treaties with the Sublime Porte.

Between two and three years ago a number of the clergy and other residents of the counties of Hants and Wilts formed themselves into an association for the purpose of providing, by the aid of money, grants for the support of evening-schools, village libraries, &c., facilities for the education of such of the youthful portion of the rural population as are beyond the age receivable in the elementary schools, and are engaged in the active duties of life. Hitherto the results of this association had been most successful, and yesterday morning its third anniversary meeting, which was held in the Town Hall of Basingstoke (the two previous annual meetings having taken place in Salisbury and Southampton respectively) was attended by the bishop of the diocese (Winchester), the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Hereford, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, and between thirty and forty other clergymen of the diocese, Professor Tyndall, the Mayor of Basingstoke (Mr. Downs), Messrs. E. Chadwick, H. Cole, J. E. Jervoise, W. Chute, C. Santoria, W. S. Portal, and a large number of other gentlemen, friends of the educational movement. The Dean of Hereford occupied the chair. Many excellent speeches were delivered.

There was a singular and serious railway accident at Fisherton on Monday evening. The driver of a cattle-train from Wilton to Salisbury, on coming near the Fisherton-station did not shut off the steam in time. The engine rushed on, knocked down the northern portion of the platform, and tore its way through the station. The carriages were bent and broken, and the cattle in the train were fleeing out. The driver and stoker were both killed and other persons were seriously wounded.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, and greatly out of condition. The few prime samples on the stands sold readily, at prices fully equal to those realised on Monday. Other kinds were slow in sale, but not cheaper. The imports of foreign wheat are 11,120 qrs. Most descriptions ruled steady, but only a retail business was transacted in them, at full quotations. Barley and malt changed hands steadily, at fully late rates. There was a steady demand for oats, at very full prices. Both beans and peas moved off steadily, at extreme rates. Flour was firm, but not dearer.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Constant Reader" desires to point out (lest it has escaped our notice), an amiable trick of Dr. Campbell's, in his paper of Tuesday, the 30th ult., wherein an article from the *Sentinel* is mutilated by the omission of passages referring to Mr. Binney and Mr. Hinton, and retaining such as bear on Mr. Miall and Mr. Lynch, which are so dovetailed as to lead his unwary readers to suppose the article is transferred entire! We abstain from offering comment on this characteristic exhibition of "Negative Morality."

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The following sums have been received in addition to those acknowledged:—

A Friend	£1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Templeton	1	0	0
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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1856.

SUMMARY.

A MONETARY crisis has commenced in France, which, should it proceed much further, threatens serious consequences. Such an event—as the natural result of the undue encouragement of speculative schemes, and the enormous operations of the Credit Mobilier—has been long foreseen. The French nation has been doing business beyond its available capital. The vast number of undertakings projected, not only in Paris, but in other cities of France and the Continent; Austrian railroads; war loans; and Chinese imports to make up for the failure of the silk crop, have drained the resources of the country. M. Pereire, of the Credit Mobilier, may be an Atlas and Rothschild combined, but he cannot sustain so gigantic a burden. In spite of the high rate of discount in Paris, the demand for bullion is enormous, and no small portion of the metallic currency has disappeared from circulation. In the present aspect of affairs across the Channel, we see the natural result of that system of government which extinguishes self-reliance. At the first signs of danger, people begin to hoard; thus aggravating the difficulties they would fain remove. Instead of being satisfied with such precautionary measures as those taken by the Bank of England in raising the rate of discount from 4½ to 6 per cent. in a week, "every one, we are told, is looking to the Government for help." What can Louis Napoleon do, so long as there is the absence of that confidence which is the life-blood of commercial stability? His Minister of Finance has put forth a statement of the prospects of the Budget for the present year, which is unquestionably re-assuring, and may diminish the prevalent alarm. The revenue is largely increasing, and the payments for the last loan are rapidly being completed. But, unhappily, the very remedies proposed show the severity of the crisis. M. Magne can suggest nothing better than a prohibition of the exportation of silver! Whether the panic will go on till the Bank of France is obliged to suspend specie payments, is doubtful. Here, the pressure, though severe, has done little to derange commerce—so great is the public confidence in the soundness of our monetary and commercial position. But the Bank of France, besides greatly raising its discounts, is still buying gold at any sacrifice, and has, within a short period, thrown away not less than 50,000*l.* in its efforts to meet the exigency. Such a course cannot long be pursued. We only hope that the break down of the empirical schemes of Louis Napoleon in the government of our neighbours will lead him to embrace the safer path of constitutional government and free-trade.

Yesterday, Parliament was formally prorogued to the 18th of November, when it will no doubt be further adjourned. There is but small probability that the Legislature will be summoned before the usual period. Cabinet Ministers are entitled to relaxation after their prodigious exertions in scheming "how not to do," and the Prime Minister must be too well pleased with his present undivided authority in Downing-street, at a time when the foreign horizon is again darkened, to desire to be thwarted and controlled by a troublesome Senate. But while Lord Palmerston is the reigning autocrat in Westminster, some of his colleagues have been taking advantage of their leisure to perfect themselves in the accomplishment of how not to say. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of War have both delivered speeches during the past week in connexion with local events. Sir G. Lewis acted up to his office by pointing out the great evils of war, and by magnifying the advantages secured by the Treaty of Peace. Lord Panmure, in the Highlands, somewhat departed from the dreary platitudes of his colleague in Radnorshire, as though with an eye to the future. He took occasion to express his confidence in the people and his attachment to progressive reform. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord John Russell were especially eulogised by the Secretary of War; the first for his assiduity and ability as his lordship's predecessor—the last for his frequently-recalled services in the past. Lord Panmure thinks the Whig leader has not received justice at the hands of his countrymen, and believes "that the noble lord's name will yet be connected with the public liberties and public duties of his country." Is this a hint at new political combinations in the near future?

"The great drainage question" seems to stand upon the same footing as squaring the circle, or any other of those standing problems that are handed down to successive generations. Our metropolitan senate, the Board of Works, has had numberless plans before it for carrying away the sewage of London, but have been unable to agree upon any definite scheme—partly from the diversities of opinion that prevail among its members, but chiefly from the restrictions imposed by Act of Parliament and the control of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. Whether there shall be an outfall for the sewage of the metropolis at Erith or Plumstead marshes, involves a vast difference in expense; and the Board hesitates to incur the greater outlay. They cannot come to a decision, but have adjourned the further consideration of the subject to Wednesday next. We trust they will listen to the sound advice of the *Times*, and decide against any half measures.

The Board of Works consulted economy in Westminster-bridge, and thereby threw 70,000*l.* into the river. London is an immense city. Its wants are great. "Beware of little wars," said the Duke, and it may be said on an occasion like this, "Beware of little works." They have all to be done over again, and the next generation that has to pay for new works, as well as the debt on the old, will not thank us for our parsimony. If it is possible at an expense not absolutely unreasonable and ruinous to carry the refuse of this metropolis down to the sea, by all means let it be done. The property of the metropolis can bear it, and if not, seeing that the State is extracting millions of money from our houses in the shape of inhabited house-duty, property-tax, and succession-tax, it may well be called on to give us some of it back again for a purpose of national as well as local importance.

Slight as are the incidents of the past week's domestic history, they are not without interest. Archdeacon Denison, it will be seen, has thrown down the challenge to the Primate, to expel him from the Establishment, though there is little doubt that some legal loophole will be found by which both parties may creep out of an embarrassing position, and the Church be saved from present disruption. The Rev. Chevenix Trench is to be the new Dean of Westminster—an honour deserved, according to the current opinion, by his great learning and liberal tendencies. To decide whether there shall be a new Bishop of Westminster, rests with Parliament as well as the Cabinet, and is not likely to be readily assented to. It is reasonably urged in Conservative quarters, that the multiplication of bishops without seats in the House of Peers must eventually lead to the extrusion of the whole Episcopal Bench! Lord Stanley, that most ubiquitous and industrious of statesmen, has been engaged in a discussion with the Secretary of the National Alliance for the Suppression of the Sale of Intoxicating Drink, on the principle of the Maine Law, and Mr. Baker, the assiduous promoter of reformatory institutions, shows that in Gloucestershire, at least, the movement has produced practical results. He states that the "instructors in crime" have been pretty well eliminated from the district, so that there are now only three boys under fifteen who have been twice convicted.

The monetary crisis in France has put an end to the projected intervention in Naples. King

Ferdinand, supported openly by Russia and secretly by Austria, remains firm in refusing concessions, though it is said he undertook to release Poerio and other political prisoners, provided they would sue for pardon—an offer which the Neapolitan patriots declined. The English fleet will therefore return; the French ships-of-war remain in Toulon; and King Bomba exults in the moral triumph he has gained over the captors of Sebastopol.

Apart from the Anti-slavery struggle, the prominent topic on the other side of the Atlantic is the despatch of Mr. Corwine, the United States' Commissioner sent to enquire into the late massacre of American citizens at Panama by the natives. That zealous official recommends, as the only effectual remedy for such outrages and the security of the railway, that his Government should take possession of the Isthmus from ocean to ocean, unless New Granada can give the required protection to passengers by that route. It is stated that the Cabinet at Washington is now sitting on the proposal, and that, though Mr. Marcy is understood to be against it, it is supported by the President and Mr. Jefferson Davis. The *Times* is in a state of alarm, and bewails the bad faith of the American Government in re-opening the Central American question. But surely such wholesale denunciations as are indulged in by the leading journal, are premature and uncalled for by the facts of the case as at present known!

DO OR DIE!

"Do or die!" Nothing less than these words express, is the alternative of the struggle now convulsing the United States of America. At last, Slavery and Freedom front each other preparatory to a death-grapple. The reign of cant, of compromise, of sanctified shams, of "refuges of lies," has closed—the reign of stern reality begins. Facts have taken the place of phrases—principles, of parties—spirit, of letter—rights, of law. All secondary questions, hitherto treated as primary, fall back into their proper rank. The conflict between more or less, sooner or later, Union or Separation, together with all the temporary interests which ranged themselves on either side, is hushed—and the world is about to witness, on the grandest scale, a final trial of strength, and battle for supremacy, between *might and right*.

As the combatants step into the ring, we will take measure of them and of their pretensions. What the slaveholder is, his name sufficiently proclaims—what he claims to do in order that he may continue to be, we will briefly set forth. Five-and-twenty years ago, it was enough for him to be let alone with his *property in man*—now the very necessities of his position—aye, of his existence—demand for him, not toleration merely, but uncontrolled dominion. He must have licence to do as he likes on his own homestead—and, in order to that, he must do as he likes also on the homesteads of his neighbours. His human cattle are absolutely his own—and that they may remain his own, he insists (for the present) on the following concessions: The right to prevent others from obeying in regard to *their* property the instincts of humanity and the teachings of the Gospel. The right to suppress by any violence the expression of opinion—to gag the press—to muzzle the pulpit—to prohibit the schoolmaster—to violate the sanctity of home—to let loose ruffianism upon newly-settled territories—to thrust aside constitutional forms and guarantees—to slay and scalp political antagonists—to substitute, wherever it is necessary, passion for reason, physical force for enlightened opinion, private interests for public policy, robbery for right, the bowie-knife for justice, "blood, fire, and smoke," for religion—to proclaim a carnival for the brute and the demon in man's nature, and blasphemously to father the hell-on-earth he seeks to establish here upon God's revelation of mercy.

The antagonist of this impersonation of slavery may be most fitly described by a reference also to what he has to defend. So far, then, as the United States of America are concerned, and, to an awful extent, the civilised world, he stands forward as the champion of those primary principles of morality which lie at the foundation of social stability, peace, and progress. He has to shield all that political machinery which great and good men have put together for the purpose of working out wholesome government, from being shivered to atoms by maddened self-will. He has to assert freedom to think, speak, print, teach, vote, and enact, according to the dictates of conscience, on behalf of sixteen federal States, whose very independence has been struck at. He has to guard for the future possession and cultivation of freemen immense territories which Slavery would appropriate to itself. He has to justify to the world the American Declaration of Independence, to clear the American name of its foulest stain, to sweep the American continent clear of a darker and deadlier despotism than ever revelled at Naples, or ever peopled the deserts of

Siberia. He comes forward to prove that republicanism is not a porch to the mausoleum of liberty—that self-government does not imply a general abandonment of the community which boasts of it, to the most destructive, immoral, and hideous of passions—that the dollar is not “the chief end of man”—that humanity is not wholly extinct—that there are peoples who dare to respect themselves—that justice is higher than law, mind superior to matter, God paramount over all.

Such are the stakes to be fought for—or rather, being fought for—for the battle is begun! We will not permit ourselves to doubt on which side victory will eventually declare itself, but we proceed to note the more immediate and obvious chances, premising that, in our opinion, the struggle will be a long one—that it will be adjourned from the hustings to the field—that it will entail a break-up of the federal union—and that it will be owing to God's merciful providence if it do not terminate in a far more terrible catastrophe, the bare possibility of which makes one shudder to look forward to.

The scuffle in Kansas we take to be over. Ruffianism remains master of the pavement. The rights of citizenship have been rolled into the gutter by the aid of the central power originally organised to protect them. For the present, the assassin's knife has got the better of the tools of husbandry; and robbery, murder, and incendiaryism shake hands of congratulation over the success of their foray. They have done their work and must now retire, that their official confederates at Washington may sanctimoniously come forward and pick up the spoil. Governor Geary clears the stage of these lawless agents, and recognises their acts as law. In a proclamation laden with honied phrases, he invites the citizens of Kansas to a Barmecide feast—an election to be carried on under the most barbarous and brutal slave code which the world has hitherto looked upon. Liberty in Kansas has the worst of it. The quarrel passes over to a wider stage.

The State elections constitute the second round of the contest. These elections are held in each State, to choose the State Legislature and officers for the ensuing year. They are important as indicating the probable issue of the Presidential election in November next. There are fifteen Slave States, and sixteen Free States. The former will to a State declare for Buchanan, whose creed seems to comprise all that the slaveholders of the South can wish—slavery, slave extension, slave-trade, and unlimited filibustering for slave-purposes. The latter may most of them be expected to stand by Fremont, whose programme is—no more Slave States, and peace with all the world. If Buchanan can gain over but one of these Free States, his triumph is secured. The most likely one is Pennsylvania, whose proximity to the South, whose connexions with it, commercial and social, and whose antecedent politics, make the issue doubtful. The excitement is intense—waxes more and more so daily. Incidents are just at this crisis turning up every week which favour the hopes of the Free-soilers. But whether this stage of the contest be lost or won for freedom, the struggle will not end there.

On the 4th of November, the new President will be elected. If Fremont be declared the successful man, the doom of slavery is sealed, so far as the Constitution is concerned. But we are told by the supporters of Buchanan who affect to know State secrets, that, in the event of his defeat, the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia will meet and concert measures to withdraw from the Union, before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy, and the purse-strings of Government—and that the South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. On the other hand, should Mr. Buchanan succeed, the Free States must either secede in a body from the Union, or resign themselves to the inevitable extension of “the peculiar domestic institution” over the whole of the Transatlantic hemisphere. It is “do or die” with both parties—and they both know it.

And now, the horoscope having brought us to the verge of civil war, we must decline peering a single inch further into the future. God grant that it may prove less disastrous than it threatens to be! But when, in the history of man, has national crime failed to draw after it national chastisement? The angel of retribution is already on the wing. One may almost catch sight of the awful form looming in the distance. O that, for the sake of our brethren, and for the sake of the world, judgment may be averted, or at least mitigated, by the speedy declaration of the great majority of the American people in favour of justice, freedom, humanity, and religion!

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular note addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia, first published in the *Cologne Gazette*, and copied into our paper last week, has been, as was probably foreseen, a fruitful topic of newspaper discussion. John

Bull has earned, not without justice, we must confess, a tolerably well-known character for meddlingness—and, as is usually the case with those who are forward to read lectures and give advice to others, he is immensely surprised and indignant at any return of the compliment. He begins now to blame himself for not imposing harder terms on his late antagonist when he had him at advantage, and stares in astonishment at the base ingratitude of Russia, in reminding him of the rule which less than three years ago he took up arms to enforce upon the Government of St. Petersburg. Of course, that rule is a very different thing when it comes to be applied as a test of his own policy, from what it was when employed to test the policy of the Czar—and what was foresight, wisdom, and justice in the Allies, is intolerable insolence in the Eastern autocrat. So true is it, that the wallet into which we cast other folks' vices is slung under our eyes—while that in which we carry our own is fixed behind our backs.

Now, what is the pith of this diplomatic circular? *Mutatis mutandis* it is precisely what the Allies might have addressed to its agents before the war began, as a protest against the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Turkey. The substance of it, indeed, may without much labour be extracted from the Blue Books containing the “Correspondence relating to the affairs of the Greek and Latin Churches.” There is, of course, the same credit taken by Russia as was then taken by the Allies, for the purity and disinterestedness of her motives—the same magnanimous wish on the part of the Emperor “to live in harmony with all Governments,” and his preference “to devote all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on the development of the internal resources of the country an activity which would not be diverted by things abroad unless positive interests should imperiously demand it,” which was then professed by the Emperor of the French—the same motto put forward as the true interpretation of foreign policy, namely, “respect for the right and independence of Governments”—the same confidence that other Powers can entertain no other design—the same complaint that such confidence is awkwardly contradicted by undeniable facts—and lastly, the same haughty warning that “as to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself the power of having recourse to them according to his unbiassed judgment.” The only difference in the situation is that the Russian Government is now the lecturer instead of the lectured, and the Allies are put on their defence in place of laying down the law.

The *tu quoque*, it must be confessed, is complete. The ground of justification taken by the Allies for the military occupation of Greece, and their diplomatic intervention at Naples, is scarcely more tenable than that formerly taken by Russia for the occupation of the Danubian Principalities, and the pressure brought to bear upon the sovereign rights of the Ottoman Porte. Gortschakoff and Clarendon have changed places—that is all—and whereas in the last-mentioned instance the public law of Europe was set aside to suit the interests of the Emperor Nicholas, in the present instance the very same law is disregarded to suit the interests of the Emperor Napoleon. “Religion” was the pretence of the first—“humanity” is that of the last—and both pretences are upon a par for sincerity. Therefore, we see no very sufficient reason for the outcry which the Gortschakoff circular has excited in this country. It is, after all, but a Roland for an Oliver.

Instead, then, of firing up into a blaze of indignant patriotism at the tone of this Russian document, which, after all, be it remembered, is addressed to Russian diplomatic agents, and has never been officially published, it strikes us that the press of this country, especially that portion of it which vaunts its adherence to liberal political principles, might do a far better service by carefully discussing the main doctrine which the circular moots and expounds. Is absolute non-intervention in the internal affairs of States to be received and acted upon as the public law of Europe? Prince Gortschakoff says, “Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that sovereigns are equals among themselves; and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the right of each, which regulates the relations existing between them.” This is all very well as a statement in autocratic language of the mutual position in which the sovereign powers resident in European States stand to one another—but it is probably meant to express much more. “The rights of sovereigns” are studiously preserved from foreign interference—but upon the rights of subjects an ominous silence is kept. Unless we mistake, indeed, we read in this document a repudiation of the doctrine of non-intervention in cases of successful revolt against “the powers that be.” When the astute Russian informs his subordinates that the doctrine of non-intervention is one which the “States where the principles of political liberty are the more fully developed, have always advanced as their essential profession of faith, and

indeed to such an extent that they have endeavoured to apply this doctrine even where circumstances did not admit of its being done, save by a forced interpretation,” he seems to us to be covertly justifying the military aid lent by Russia to Austria for the subjugation of Hungary.

Well, it becomes the people of England to ascertain whether intervention is to be allowed in support of sovereigns against their subjects, but is to be strictly prohibited in support of subjects against sovereigns. Because if this is to be the recognised public law of Europe, it is nothing more nor less than a resuscitation of the Holy Alliance—a confederacy of crowned heads to crush the liberty of their peoples. For our own part, we abide firmly by the doctrine of non-intervention. But we cannot subscribe to this one-sided application of it. The law must be taken by Governments “for better, for worse”—as well when it operates against them as for them—or England can be no consistent party to the making of such law. This is our true danger—the danger to which Europe is exposed; and it would do far more honour to our press to unveil it to the public gaze, than to lash into fury national animosities.

One word more, and we have done. To cherish, to preserve, to strengthen and develop cordial amity between France and England, is a policy which, in our judgment, deserves almost any amount of sacrifice. But it may be nothing more than common prudence to watch with some jealousy the alliance established between the Emperor Napoleon III. and Lord Palmerston. The long-headed Frenchman, in pursuit of his dynastic objects, has already conducted us to some questionable positions, and laid us fairly open to reasonable rebuke. Let us beware lest he entrap us into something like a defence of the immovability of Governments—the practical irresponsibility of thrones to peoples. This Neapolitan embarrassment has resulted solely from a determination to save despotism from being dealt with by popular sense of justice—to put it upon its trial before its peers, in order to rescue it from the higher and more awful court to the bar of which it is in danger of being dragged. We are not sorry that Russia expresses her dissent—but we think it not improbable that, after some vacillation, Napoleon and Alexander may substantially agree—and that the next Paris Conference may show results anything but conducive to the extension of popular freedom on the Continent.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

THE great rebellion in the Chinese Empire, which two years ago excited so strong an interest in this country, not less from the romantic circumstances that marked its origin and the religious sentiments of its leaders, than from the ruin which seemed to impend over an ancient Eastern dynasty, has long ceased to engage our attention. The revolutionary party disappointed the sanguine hopes of European sympathisers, and were unable to complete the revolution so auspiciously commenced. We have heard nothing further of that crusading zeal which promised to promote an Asiatic Reformation, nor of that novel system based upon Christianity, which, it was hoped, would arouse and regenerate the drowsy and benighted inhabitants of the most populous Empire of the world. Of late the only authentic information that has reached us from the celestial country, has been the progress of anarchy, the barbarian cruelties practised on both sides, and that while Hienfong still holds his court at Peking, Tae-Ping remains in undisputed possession of the vast and populous city of Nankin, the second capital of the Empire. The correspondents of London journals cannot, unfortunately, penetrate even to the head-quarters of the insurgents, though accessible from the sea by the largest vessels. The pen of the missionary and the *Pekin Gazette* alone supply the scanty intelligence which from time to time comes to hand,—the latter obviously an untrustworthy source. Yet occasional light is thrown upon the relative position of the belligerents by even this meagre chronicle of Imperial successes. From late numbers of the organ of the Manchoo dynasty, we learn that the Emperor has summoned to his aid the tribes of the North who dwell south of the great desert of Cobi, and who are estimated to number 270,000 men bearing arms. This step is a clear confession of the desperate state of the Imperial fortunes—for nothing but a falling cause could have induced the Emperor Hienfong to solicit the assistance of the hardy Mongol Tartars, whose success could scarcely have any other result than his own dethronement, and the placing of one of the barbarian chiefs upon the throne of the Manchooks. It seems probable, however, that this last resource of the Emperor will fail him, in consequence of the reluctance of the Mongols to embark on so distant and perilous an enterprise.

So far as can be ascertained, the “heretic rebels,” as they are styled by the Imperials, appear to be consolidating their authority over the provinces surrounding Nankin, and creating an

independent State out of the fairer, if not the larger, portion of the celestial empire—the very heart of the corn-growing district, and having free communication with the sea. In this region the followers of Tae-Ping rule, undisturbed by the decrees or armies of the Imperial Court; and though now absorbed in carrying on their contest with the Mantchoo dynasty, appear likely, ere long, to resume with greater energy the cultivation of peaceful arts. Nankin promises to become, under the progressive policy of the Chinese revolutionists, the emporium of western commerce, and the centre of a new civilisation.

The reviving interest in the Chinese rebellion will be considerably stimulated by a remarkable and able letter, published in the New York papers, from Mr. Martin, an American missionary, to the Hon. Caleb Cushing. This gentleman, influenced, no doubt, by the tone of British functionaries and merchants in Canton and elsewhere, who, in order to cut short existing complications and trade embarrassments, advocate from time to time European intervention on behalf of the Imperialists, strongly deprecates any such step. He recapitulates the crimes and barbaric policy of the reigning dynasty, and shows how entirely the progress of civilisation and Christianity is identified with the success of the insurgents. He regards the expulsion of the present Tartar dynasty as only a question of time:—

The Manchu sovereignty is doomed, and the best that its well-wishers can expect for it, is a lingering death. The issue is no longer between a Tartar and a Chinese dynasty, but between the strong body of Nankin insurgents, which gives some promise of an energetic and united Government, and a hubbub of factions, which would lead to the establishment of rival and belligerent states. The march of the Tai-Ping party may, indeed, be like the crushing progress of the Juggernaut, but there is no doubt that foreigners, by aiding the Manchus to suppress the central insurrection, would only be rolling back those murderous wheels over vastly larger hecatombs of human life.

Comparing the policy and pretensions of the rival dynasties, he says:—

The one is entering on a career in which he will be free to mark out his own course; the other is hedged in by a long line of ancestral precedents. The one is eager to erect a new and splendid structure on his native soil; the other is only anxious to keep the old fabric, which his forefathers entered as unlawful intruders, from tumbling about his ears. The former will, when the tug of war is over, feel comparatively secure in the possession of his own country; the latter, being himself a foreign usurper, will naturally be suspicious of designs on the part of other foreigners to snatch his prey from his grasp.

Thus the success of the insurrection may be useful to the cause of Christianity, but its suppression cannot be otherwise than pernicious. This sentiment is eloquently expressed by the Bishop of Victoria, in a charge to the clergy of his diocese. "If Britain," says his lordship, "bribed by the promise of extended privileges, which the passing away of their hour of danger would lead the faithless Manchus, as heretofore, to evade and elude, should hereafter employ the resources of a joint foreign intervention to restore the sinking fortunes of the Imperialists, then it may be confidently predicted that the civilisation of this vast empire will be hopelessly postponed; and the conversion to Christianity of this people will (to human view) be indefinitely delayed. . . . The means of Manchu triumph will be the melancholy dirge of a vast nation, having her liberties entombed among the dead, and sinking into the lowest depths of political annihilation."

And let no man deceive himself into the belief that though the visionary projects of religious propagandists should be frustrated by the quelling of the insurrection, the interests of commerce would be unharmed by that catastrophe. Its inevitable effect would be to convince the Manchus of the incompatibility of the religion of foreigners with the tranquillity of their empire; and so to confirm them in their suspicious and exclusive policy.

On the other hand, the success of the insurgents would be rich in commercial results. Having imported a foreign religion, they would soon appreciate the value of other imports; and having imbibed the spirit of their religion, they would fraternise with foreigners practically, as they now do nominally; and would, in common with all Christendom, allow them "ample means of access to their dominions for purposes of trade; full right to reside therein, and to travel in their interior, as freely as the native inhabitants."

Mr. Martin does not throw much light on the actual relative position of the belligerents, though he admits the reverses that have from time to time attended the cause of the insurgents. China may be said to be at the present time without any recognised, controlling Government. While the best governed portion of its territory is in the hands of Tae-Ping, the border districts are invaded by wild tribes from adjoining countries, such as Thibet; agrarian outrages prevail even in the more settled parts; and the whole country is overrun with predatory bands of marauders. Experience leads us to expect that this state of chronic anarchy, in a semi-barbarous empire, where an effete civilisation is dying out, may continue for years. It is one of the laws of progress. The evil, if left to itself, will work its own cure; but Western intervention, as now demanded by the mercantile interests of Canton, would only prevent the revolution from yielding its legitimate fruits. We quite agree with the *Daily News*, that "the true policy of the nations of the West is not only to abstain from all armed intervention on either side, but

especially to avoid giving any indirect countenance or support to that barbaric dynasty, whose rule of government has long been a standing insult to the outer world, and is now regarded as an intolerable burden by the best and most advanced of the Chinese themselves."

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE INFRINGED.

We regret to notice in one of the daily papers, that a liberal constituency has recently stultified itself by calling on a member to resign his seat in Parliament, on account of changing his religious opinions. Mr. Hutchins, the Liberal member for Lymington, having joined the Roman Catholic Church, is requested to place his resignation in the hands of his constituents. On finding that some five-sixths of those who signed the requisition are his political opponents, the honourable member very wisely declined to comply with the request. We have no doubt that those Dissenters of Lymington who understand their principles, will find in this event all the greater reason for supporting Mr. Hutchins at the next election. The honourable member has invariably voted on the right side of all political and ecclesiastical questions. In saying that a member is sent to Parliament to represent, "not the religious, but the political opinions of his constituents," he is uttering a truth which we had hoped had become an article in the creed of Conservatives as well as Liberals.

Table-Talk.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion; and then to moderate again, and pass to some other else.—*Lord Bacon.*

Of all organs with unpromising names, our contemporary the *Builder* is the pleasantest; if it were more aggressive, if it got into a rage a little oftener, it would be a model paper. This week, it has a neat article—*apropos* of a book of Mr. Digby Wyatt's—upon the antiquity of carved work in Ivory, fetching its illustrations in great part, from the Bible, and quoting (as we re-quote for curious readers) allusions to ivory steps, towers, vessels, houses, beds, from 1 Kings x. 18, 22, xxii. 39; Psalm xlv. 8; Canticles ii. 14, vii. 4; Ezek. xxvii. 6; Amos iii. 15, vi. 4; and Rev. xviii. 12. The reason that so few works of art in ivory remain is obvious enough, and yet it has never struck us before, that the same dryness of climate which tends to the preservation of other materials has a contrary effect in the case of ivory, which cracks and crumbles when the animal moisture is gone. But concerning the lions on the steps of Solomon's throne, compare Kings, the *Builder*, and *Towered*, Book ii. c. 16, Sidonia to Besso.

The *Builder* of last and of next Saturday, will well repay a glance, if only for the cuts of the projected St. James's Music Hall, in Vine-street, Piccadilly. And by-the-by, wishing we may get this splendid place, and don't care how soon, let us echo the complaints of other organs about the niggardly apathy of the Exeter Hall Directors, in disregarding repeated applications from the Sacred Harmonic Society, to have ampler means of entrance and exit provided. When some lady's arm is snapped off short against a door-jamb, or something worse, they will, we suppose, begin to listen to reason and humanity.

One more public improvement question. It has been hinted that lectures in the different Courts of the Crystal Palace would be a good measure for popular education, as well as for increasing the attractions of the place. Something of the sort had occurred to ourselves; but our idea was that of some brief, general but real, explanations, (it takes a clever pen, mind you, to "explain" anything) printed and hung up in proper parts of each Court, in sufficient number to give all who cared for them a chance of reading them. Three things are clear. I. Everything that does not appeal *exclusively* to the imagination or the feelings, is liked all the better for being a little understood. II. The majority of Sydenham travellers do not understand. III. It is troublesome to turn over the leaves of a guide-book as you go. So, as mild preachers and juvenile essayists say, "having thrown out these few hints for meditation, we conclude."

With a passing glance at the annual autumnal re-appearance of the Sea Serpent, and the troubles of Mr. John Moxon, who advertises that he will look at no more poems in MS. unless the pipers accompany their packets with promises to pay the printer—we will just notice that the complete (?) Correspondence of Horace Walpole is on the point of publication, under the editorship of Mr. Peter Cunningham; and that there are some nice reprints of minor matters just now. Mr. Jerrold's Caudle Lectures are republished at a shilling, Mr. A'Beckett's Comic Blackstone at two shillings, and Dr. Antonio at half-a-crown. The last-named novel is very welcome at the moment in this cheap form. We do not hope for immediate great

results from the present "movement" in Italian matters; but every grain of enlightened public opinion weighs in the grand scale of Providence; and, by so much, every effort to stimulate thought in right directions is good.

We see advertised, not for the first time, Musical Evenings with Longfellow. Quite suddenly, it seems to have jumped into everybody's head, especially Mr. Glover's, that Longfellow's words are, as the Italians say, eminently *cantabile*; and, within the last year or so, our music-shop windows have been fuller of Longfellow than of any other fellow. But how is it it never struck anybody before? And how is it, let us ask, that no worthy attempt (we were going to write no attempt, but a vague recollection checks the pen) has yet been made to realise EVANGELINE in marble? A finer subject could not be, if the sculptor could only rise to the conception of the poet; but there's the rub! We have seen in the printshops recently an engraving of Evangeline, sitting, with uplifted eyes, and it has pleased some of our friends, while to ourselves it has given unmingled vexation.

Some of our contemporaries have been noticing the verbose magniloquence of the *Times*' literary articles of late. In the article on *Dred*, the reviewer inquired, "Is *Dred*, then, inferior to Mrs. Stowe's former work?" To this invidious question, we shall not attempt to give a perfunctory answer. Oh, oh!—a weekly journal, of high pretensions, talked, in reviewing Emerson's *Traits*, of "relapsing into a higher strain of admiration." The same journal, longer ago, *apropos* of Miss Winckworth's *Lyla Germanica*, fell foul of Dissenters for the irreverent couplet—

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or to defend his cause."

Apparently, this critic on hymnology had never read or heard read Rom. i. 16.

Some fresh Musical Entertainments—we hope really deserving the title of National, are announced to take place on Saturday evenings at St. Martin's Hall, before long. The "Chorded Shell" was never so loudly struck in so many directions at once, in our little day; and yet, whoever reads the signs of the times, knows that these things are but straws to show the setting in of a mighty wind of popular taste which will soon sweep away dilettanteism and break the heart of our friend Mr. Subdominant. Also, let us hope it will sweep away Infant Prodigies. We are sorry to see the "Fixtures of the Brouil Family" in the *Times*. An accomplished musical performer of eight or ten years old is a monstrosity. It is impossible to manufacture such a creature, however strong the natural "faculty divine," without deteriorating the brain and whole nervous system. We set our face against Juvenile Prodigies of all kinds, and we call on good men and women in general to do the same.

What Shakespeare's *As You Like It* is to the Drama, Haydn's *Creation* is to the Oratorio, and everybody appreciates it. Do you all know the little CREOLIAN SOCIETY at Albion Hall, London-wall—old-established, well-regulated, cozy, and comfortable? In an amateur performance you not unfrequently find a higher degree of intelligence than in a professional delivery of a great work in music, to say nothing of missing the abominable mechanical affectations which break in upon your pleasure on occasions of "importance" when great guns are let off. We spent a very pleasant evening on Thursday, in hearing the Cecilian Society deliver the *Creation*, and we are fully convinced that "to this complexion" of quiet musical réunions like these, "we must come," all of us, some day. Small private parties and Great Festivals leave a middle ground unoccupied, which will have to be filled up, and not in disregard of the social element.

Spirit of the Press.

Like its contemporaries, the *Daily News* is exposing the defective organisation of the Church, and suggesting remedies. The following extract will show the drift of our contemporary's proposal:—

Co-operative associations of working clergymen in our existing parishes is what we want, not the creation of new parishes; and for the means of thus adding to the numbers of the working clergy let the Church of England look, not to State aid, but to the *voluntary* assistance of her own members. An increased number of Church-paid curates would be a far more valuable auxiliary to the Establishment, as well as an infinitely greater advantage to the poorer classes of the laity, than an increased number of State-paid bishops.

Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Liverpool and Mold are lauded by the *Spectator* for their power, clearness, and grace:—

If Mr. Gladstone did not roundly proclaim his adhesion to "the voluntary principle," he proved historically the efficacy of the *Volunteer* principle. The view is remarkable as establishing on colonial ground, surveyed from the position of the Society for Propagating

the Gospel, the same conclusion which we had worked out, by an exhaustive process, for the Church of England at home.

Several of our provincial contemporaries also comment upon the remarkable effusion of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The *Gateshead Observer* says: "The comfort which the High Church statesman gave to his lordship and the clergy might have been addressed to them by Mr. Fox or Mr. Miall." The *Manchester Examiner* commends Mr. Gladstone's noble language to the consideration of all Churchmen. "What a lesson does it hold out to those lean religionists who think the Church would be annihilated if divorced from the State! How much scandal would be avoided, how much independence and dignity would be won, how much more work would be done, and done better;—in a word, how immensely would the Church of England gain in all the elements of vital power, if the principles which have proved so successful abroad were fearlessly adopted and acted upon at home."

The *Press* objects to the creation of new bishoprics, on very intelligible grounds:—

We suppose we may assume that the more new bishops are created, the more new bishops will there be without seats in the House of Lords. It is very easy to foresee the use to which this circumstance will be turned. Here are eight or ten bishops, it will be said, without seats: the system works well. Why not relieve the remaining number of the onerous duty of attendance upon the House of Lords? That the multiplication of sees without seats would be the first step towards the ejection of the bishops from the House of Lords altogether, and that their rejection from the House of Lords would be a great step towards the separation of Church and State, are probabilities at least sufficiently imminent to deserve the attention of all those statesmen by whom this consummation would be considered undesirable.

Our contemporary the *Examiner*, whom one might imagine to have been spending the last few weeks at the sea-side or on board a yacht, has this week recovered something of his usual point and smartness. The address of the clergy of London to the retiring bishop, and his lordship's response, are dissected with much caustic comment.

Dr. Blomfield (it is remarked) has two remarkable parting words. The one is a regret that there are not more parochial clergymen, a round two dozen of which could be provided out of his retiring pension of 6,000*l.* a year. The other is a flourish about guarding flocks against the errors and superstitions of Rome, an office which Bishop Blomfield so signally performed in Puseyite Pimlico, and wherever Popery was playing its pranks in thin Tractarian disguises. The judgment of Solomon did not more stamp the man than the judgment of Blomfield: "Set the candles on the altar, but refrain from lighting them." Bishop Blomfield was indeed a compromise from beginning to end, his last act having been the compromise of the pension, a very clever stroke of business in his way.

Mr. Bessemer's invention in the manufacture of iron is carefully described by a writer who is evidently well-versed in his subject. It is computed that on every ton of malleable iron produced the saving will amount to 50*s.*; or bar iron, for example, now costing 8*l.* 10*s.* a ton, will be sold at 6*l.* Now, as the whole quantity of malleable iron at present produced is considered to exceed one-half of all the iron, that is, to exceed 2,000,000 of tons, the annual saving to the nation will come to not less than 5,000,000*l.*, equal to the amount of the tea or malt duties. The invention will do far more than this for steel, for it will reduce its price to the level of that of iron, or bring it down from 20*l.* to 6*l.* a ton, enabling us to apply it to uses for which its high cost forbids it to be at present employed; as, for example, in railway sleepers. Mr. Bessemer's lordship is 10*s.* a ton, and his invention has already made considerable progress in Scotland and South Wales.

The iron lords of Staffordshire, more incredulous than the Spanish grandees who had the grace to admit that an egg might be made to stand on its end when they saw it standing, alone resist, but they too will in due time become believers, unless they desire to be undersold by some 40*s.* a ton.

Appropos of the British German Legion, which was disbanded at Colchester last week, the *Spectator* alludes to the probable difficulties of the scheme for inducing its members to accept a free passage and a settlement in South Africa.

As yet there is no certainty whatever that the men will accept the offer. It is highly probable that some may do so; for what varieties of disposition and prospects might not be found in a force so heterogeneous? But the very reasons which are likely to deter a great majority from accepting the offer, are of a kind which will make the colonists glad enough if the majority of the Germans should decline. It is reported that many of the men are disposed to accept the offers of governments or factions in Europe, with a view to the probability of a new war. But the men who could be prepared to sell their arms in open market, though they make a very efficient mercenary force for the protection of a frontier, are not likely to constitute the best of settlers.

The Conservative organ objects to the large share of official and parliamentary influence enjoyed by the Catholics of Ireland, in which "the Conservative interest is swamped." Abundant facts are given in support of this view. The *Press* advises that English public opinion should be brought to bear against the practical ascendancy which the Roman Catholics are

obtaining in Ireland, and that the Conservatives of the empire take care that their wealth and social influence should not be overborne by a junction between unscrupulous "Liberals" and active Roman Catholics.

The *Tuam Herald* rather chimes in with the complaints of the Conservative organ complaining of the deadness of Irish agitation, and ascribing it to the conduct of those recreant Roman Catholics who had the temerity to accept and seek places at the hands of the Whig Government. As a fitting punishment for these recreants, it is semi-officially announced that the bishops and clergy will not unite their influence and bring it to bear at the next general election to keep out the Tories and return "Catholics."

In a "Second Lecture on the Social Employment of Women," Mrs. Jameson endeavours to prove that society will be purified, elevated, and expanded—it will become stronger and more beautiful—in proportion as woman and man can co-operate more perfectly in the great labours of social life. She entitles it "The Communion of Labour," and she professes to discuss the questions—Whether a more enlarged sphere of social work may not be allowed to woman in perfect accordance with the truest feminine instincts?—Whether there be not a possibility of her sharing practically in the responsibilities of social as well as domestic life?—Whether she might not be better prepared to meet and exercise such higher responsibilities?—Whether such a communion of labour might not lead to the more humane ordering of many of our public institutions, to a purer standard of morals, to a better mutual comprehension and a finer harmony between man and woman, when thus called upon to work together, and each (combining what is best in both natures) becoming as Providence intended, the supplement to the other?—The *Daily News* rightly assumes that with modern examples of female heroism and self-devotion before us, it would be wrong to answer them in the negative:—

Florence Nightingale and her friends, when in the Crimea, showed that loving and earnest women of refinement could do what no men have ever pretended to do. . . . Imagine such ministrations as these, supposing that a suitable organisation could be devised, acting upon the London poor. It is contrary to fact and reason to suppose that women who have acted in this manner in one situation would not act as well in situations nearly similar. Look at Mary Carpenter, in her treatment of juvenile delinquents. Who but Mrs. Fry taught us that the reformation of prisoners was possible, and the reform of our prisons a necessity? Would the sufferings of emigrants have attracted half the attention they did unless Catherine Chisholm had given up her whole time and attention to the consideration of the means to be adopted for counteracting an enormous evil? These four women belonged to four different religious denominations. There was a difference in their faith, but none in their strong perception of the existence of evil, of their resolute determination to combat it. The motives which acted upon each were in all cases compassion and religion; but the great cause of their remarkable efficiency existed in their peculiarly feminine qualities. They were fitter for their work than the generality of men.

Mrs. Jameson has travelled over the Continent, and brought back cheering evidence that in the principal countries which she has visited there are large bands of noble-minded women engaged in the task of alleviating the sufferings of the wretched, of instructing the ignorant, and of reforming the criminal.

At Paris, Milan, Vienna, Turin, and elsewhere, Mrs. Jameson obtained abundant evidence of the efficacy of the principle of the "Communion of Labour" when put in operation. She has established a right, therefore, to advocate that principle here. She wisely abstains from bringing forward any specific plan. The women of England generally are scarcely as yet educated in a manner to fit them for special duties of the kind to which she alludes. She has only pointed out various spheres of active exertion in which their energies, when properly directed, may be put forth with great advantage to themselves and signal benefit to society.

In the views of the *Press* on the present outcry for restricting the sale of poisons, and the prevalent disposition to call upon Government to provide a remedy for all social ills which require curing, we heartily concur—

Some foolish people attempt to poison themselves, but do not do it, by purchasing pennyworths of laudanum from different shops, and the sages of the Mansion House exclaim in chorus that Government should interfere to prevent the sale of poisonous drugs. How this is to be done is the first question. All drugs are poisonous, if taken in excess. It was shown at a recent trial that a very common drug acts to destroy life if taken in large and repeated doses. Calomel pills would kill as certainly as laudanum drops if an excessive quantity were administered. The same might be said of such things as black draught or Epsom salts. A chemist's shop is as full of poisons as of drugs; and their "nastiness" is commonly our best preservative against the harm they might do us. If a person be bent on suicide, is it to be supposed he or she would be restrained because a chemist refused to serve pennyworths of laudanum? The river at midnight would be far more certain. A sharp knife would give a more irremediable hurt. Suffocation would be as easy while houses contain bed-posts and pocket-handkerchiefs, or while pennyworths of charcoal are to be purchased at chandlers' shops. There have been many deaths from charcoal; its fumes are as deadly poison as any drug to be bought at the chemist's shop. If the sale of drugs is to be prohibited, why not prohibit the sale of charcoal? Then why not prohibit the sale of brimstone, which would produce suffocation a little more

quickly than charcoal? Why not prohibit the sale of the most dangerous and destructive substance in the world—gunpowder, and, of course, firearms with it? How many murders have been effected by their deliberate, and how many accidents caused by their incautious, use? Mr. Perceval was killed by a pistol shot. Mr. Drummond was killed by a pistol-shot. The Queen has been repeatedly fired at. Do not these cases establish as good a case against the sale of firearms, as the instances of a few foolish or artful people being sent to hospitals from self-administered doses of laudanum?

MR. GLADSTONE ON VOLUNTARIYISM IN THE COLONIES.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., was present at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Liverpool Collegiate Institution on Monday evening week. The Bishop of Chester occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings; but the speech of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer was the great feature of the evening. After some introductory remarks, in which he avowed his conviction that any tribute in his power to render was not worthy to be named for a moment in comparison with the sacrifices of those who tear themselves from home and country, who encounter difficulty, hardship, disease, danger, and death for the cause of the Gospel in foreign lands. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to advert to the peculiar position of the society at the present time, having recently suffered the sudden withdrawal of one of the resources to which it had been accustomed to trust. That resource consisted of what was termed a Queen's Letter, which after all amounted to no more than this, a permission attended with the Royal sanction, but at the same time a permission only to the members of the Church to offer their freewill offerings in all the churches of the land. He believed that this was a resource that it would have been perfectly competent to the Church of England to make use of, with full profit even, irrespective of the sanction of the Crown. But it so happened that it had been a particular form in which the Church had been accustomed to make her appeal to her members; and the inconvenience was, he believed, in the present instance, something like a loss of an average income of 10,000*l.* a-year. There was, however, no cause for discouragement, as the past showed:—

Up to the year 1831 it was the custom of Parliament to dispense a large sum of money annually, not less than 16,000*l.*, to the society, for the purpose of being applied to the support of the North American clergy. In the year that I have named the grant was withdrawn. It was subsequently arranged by the present Lord Derby, when Colonial Minister—(applause)—and I must say it was arranged in the most considerate manner—that the incomes of the existing clergy should be continued to them for their lives; but, as their lives fell, the grants should drop. Well, now, at this period, the society had not received the development it now has; the colonies had not received the development they now have. The change which has taken place in the political government of the colonies, introducing the principle of self-reliance into the management of their temporal affairs, has been one of infinite advantage to this society, because it has likewise taught them, by the force of irresistible analogy, to introduce the same principle of self-reliance into the management of their spiritual concerns. But at that period those things were in their infancy, and the prospect of the society, in the opinion of its wisest friends, was a gloomy one when the parliamentary grant was withdrawn. How stand the facts? The withdrawal of the grant compelled the society to throw itself more freely and liberally upon the spontaneous liberality of Christian men. (Hear.) At the period when the grant was withdrawn the grant itself was 16,000*l.*, and the income of the society was 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, altogether making something like 21,000*l.* or 22,000*l.* At the period when I now speak the income has passed 60,000*l.* a year—(applause)—amounting to ten times the free and independent income which it possessed at the time when it was accustomed to lean upon Parliament, and amounting to three times the aggregate of that which it then collected for itself and that it received by the sanction of the nation. Under those circumstances we should be agreed that there is no reason for despair in the circumstances in which we now stand. I will venture to go further—I will venture to say, without giving any opinion upon the withdrawal of this peculiar instrument of support, the manner of which I scarcely regret—I will venture to express my strong opinion that the withdrawal will prove ultimately, nay, and speedily, to have been beneficial to the society; for again will happen that which has happened already—the energy of the society will receive a new stimulus.

As to the success that attended their efforts, they were not labouring for to-day, they expected their reward beyond the grave; but, looking at their work in its temporal relations, they were labouring for all time—they were seeking to find that which should be a blessing not only to those who now lived, but to those of long successive generations. It was true that Christianity itself, in the first impulse that it received from the hand of its Divine Author, appeared to make rapid progress; but how soon was that progress stayed? How many centuries elapsed before any considerable mass of Europe could be called Christendom? There might be an impression that those who quit our shores in order to find their habitations in distant lands, should bear for themselves the burden of providing for themselves religious ordinances. He thought the true principle was that temporary support and aid should be lent to them from home.

I don't hesitate to go even so far as to say that permanent support, in the shape of money to the colonial community, with a view to the sustentation of their own ministers and the due preparation of the ordinances of religion, would not only not be a good, but it would be an evil, because it would separate between them and the true, proper, national, Christian discharge of their duties. The function of this society is to cherish them in their infancy. Believe me, every community has a state of infancy and of helplessness. There are, no doubt, belonging to the Crown great and powerful colo-

nine—there is not one of them that has not arisen from the smallest beginning. Every community that has ever been founded, since the days of our first parents, has had first to go through a crisis of difficulty and danger. There is a period when the State finds it necessary to make provision for the civil wants of the early settlers. There is also a period when assistance should be rendered them with respect to their spiritual wants. The wise policy of the State has been for many years to shorten the period as much as possible—not merely out of a sense of justice to the British people (though justice to the British people requires it) but likewise because it is right that those who, in the political sphere, enjoy the privileges of freemen, should bear the burdens of freemen; and because in point of fact, there can be no such thing in the long run as the privileges of freemen without the burdens of freemen. The very same thing applies to this society. If this society were to promise her aid to the support of the Church in the colonies, it would be to abandon her duty not less to you than the colonists. It would be asking you to bestow your aims upon an object that did not require them; it would be enervating and emasculating that tone of religion in the colonies, preventing the growth of a due sense of its inestimable value—if we treated the colonists in their Christian capacity as mere children, and not as grown men, that they permit themselves to imagine that they have so little sense of the value of the religious ordinances that they were willing to discharge in that respect what they did for themselves with regard to every other temporal blessing. (Applause.)

He thought they had received assurances in the form of facts that this was the wise principle upon which the society had been acting. In one important diocese of Tasmania, within a couple of years, the grant of the society would be practically abolished. It would be absolutely abolished in a still more important district, the diocese of Toronto. Not only had the principle of subscribing for the support of the parochial clergy made great way in the colonies, but they had seen, within the last two years, the principle of support for the episcopal heads of the Church likewise recognised as a burden the colonies ought to take upon themselves. And, unless he was much mistaken, there were at this moment contemplated—if they were not gradually advancing towards maturity—two funds in Upper Canada, raised solely from colonial resources, with a view to the foundation of two bishoprics in that colony. He might also venture to say what had been done by the Bishop of New Zealand. That admirable man, from the very first moment when he went to take the charge of that missionary Church, had been contemplating and preparing for the time when it would have to depend only upon its own resources; and, by the prudent acquisition of land, he had been forming a fund, the object of which was, after a limited period, to relieve that society of all pecuniary charge to the Church of New Zealand. He trusted, then, that they would agree with him, that the society did what was just and fair to the people of England who support, and what was most for the interest of the settlers in the colonies, whose spiritual nurse she had been for so many generations, when she adopted the rule adopted in the State, because it is in regard to its own sphere—namely, that during the period of the first difficulties and pressure the liberal offerings of the people of England should be given to prevent the want of religious ordinances; but, after the difficulties of the first stage of colonial life are surmounted, she consents, not for our sakes, but for their own, that they should take upon themselves the burden of supporting their own colonial ministry. Mr. Gladstone then adverted to the claims of the society in general, and proceeded to enlarge upon the importance of its operations in connexion with the great work of emigration.

Now, this great work of emigration, what is it? It is, at any rate, one of the most marked characteristics of the nineteenth century. It had even reached, a few years back, the enormous amount of 400,000 souls carried annually from these little islands, to settle in all the known quarters of the globe—about 1,000 souls every day passing from among ourselves—from the bosoms of our families—from close tie and kindred with us, to found or to join new communities. Now, is that a work of slight moment? Is that a work of slight meaning? Is it not the truth that within the last two centuries Europe has made, as it were, a great spring outwards? Various countries attempted to appropriate large portions of the fertile, but, up to that time, unoccupied spaces of the earth. We were not the first in the field; there were other countries that then had either greater power or greater opportunities; Spain and Portugal, in particular, appropriated to themselves vast regions beyond the ocean. France, likewise, was, at least, our rival in that respect. We were in the race, but we were by no means the foremost in it. It has, however, continued; and how do these matters now stand? What has Portugal now to do with the colonisation of the world? What has Spain to do at this time with the colonisation of the world? What has Germany or Italy to do with the colonisation of the world? What has that great, powerful, civilised, and enlightened people, the French nation, our present neighbours, and I hope to continue our friends—what has that great nation to do at this moment with the colonisation of the world? Undoubtedly she occupies a foremost place in the ranks of civilisation—undoubtedly she has important duties to discharge in reference to her own people, and in reference to Europe; but it is plain, from experience, that colonising is not the function which it has pleased Providence to commit either to that great country or to any among the leading and most powerful European nations. And yet has colonisation stopped? It has stopped in the States which were founded from those sources. They appear to carry within them no principle of vigour and elasticity. But when you look to those which have sprung from the loins of England, how marked is the difference. Not 250 years have elapsed since a few British settlers landed in Virginia; now the inhabitants of that vast region are 80,000,000 of men. You know them in the relations of commerce. You see how proudly their ships ride upon the waters. You know their wealth, their enterprise; you know the progress they have made; and you know that progress continues at an undiminished

rate. You know, also, they are children sprung from the loins of England. Nor is it only so in the United States; it is the same thing in your colonies. Instinct with the principles of freedom, they are full of the same vital energy, the same tendency to rapid extension; and, looking at the lessons which experience has already given, the results already attained, it is not, my Lord Bishop, I believe, presumption, but it is simply availing ourselves of the instruction that the actual state of the world affords, if we say it is plain that the function of colonising this earth upon which we live, of adopting its waste spaces, has been committed to the race to which we belong, and a large and commanding share in it belong to the Crown, the State, and the people of England. (Loud applause.) Now, does the fact carry with it no consequence? It seems plain that all over the world great cities and empires are growing up with a rapidity never heretofore witnessed. In Australia almost a nation has been formed within a space of little more than fifty years. There is not the slightest sign that, in regard to this progress, it has reached, or that it is approaching to, its term. You have rather to expect, if anything, an accelerated rate. More and more human beings are produced upon the earth; more and more expansion is given to commerce; more and more wealth is generated for the comfort and enjoyment of man. Teeming cities will be reared where now is a houseless wilderness, or green fields perceived and wide crops of corn waving in places that are now waste and barren. The material progress of the earth seems to be the decree of Providence in this our day. The changes that have taken place in our own commercial legislation have a moral as well as a mercantile bearing; and there cannot be a doubt, when you see those figures so rapidly rising which indicate the magnitude of your trade, that in every million added to that trade there is a moral and spiritual purpose of Almighty God, because it means the opening of fresh opportunities for making known to mankind the inestimable blessings of the Gospel. This work cannot be stayed—it cannot be arrested. It has received the impulse which propels it in such a manner that its future results may be anticipated, and generally with humility indeed, but with great confidence. What are these future results, I ask you, to be? Is it enough that you multiply the inhabitants of this earth? Is it enough that you provide them with the meat which perishes? Is it enough that you add wider and wider spaces to our dominions? Is it enough that you exult in thinking how many races of men there are that speak your language, that obey your laws, that own allegiance to your Sovereign, or that, in the essential particulars of social and human life, recall perpetually the origin from which they sprung? Is this enough or is it not? It was beautifully said, by a writer of great imagination, that if you reared up men with cultivated tastes, with the knowledge and the habits of civilisation, with the means of indulging these tastes, and of surrounding themselves with the comforts of life, and if at the same time they remained ignorant of that guidance which leads them heavenward, you were only preparing a more costly banquet to satiate the appetite of death. And that is true. These empires, it is reasonable to believe, will exist—these cities will be reared, they will be in the closest relations with you, and the network of your commerce reaches over the whole earth. You know yourselves how incessantly both is extended, and its relations are increasing; but shall those people be people rejoicing above all things in the knowledge of the living God? That is a question which, humanly speaking, we have to answer. (Applause.)

Mr. Gladstone concluded with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the society.

On Monday morning, Mr. Gladstone advocated the claims of the Propagation Society at Mold, in Flintshire.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended the Radnorshire Agricultural Meeting, on Wednesday, at Knighton. The right honourable baronet, in replying to his health, alluded to the report that Her Majesty's Government had employed 5,000,000*l.* to secure the return of Colonel Fremont, a President of the United States. He had only to say that, if the return of that gentleman depended upon the application of such a sum from the Government, he need not be very sanguine about his election. Later in the evening Sir G. C. Lewis proposed "Prosperity to the Association," and, in the course of his speech, alluded to the different position of the country between this year and last. He thought the Treaty of Peace accomplished every object for which the war had been undertaken:—

This is a matter of fact upon which scarcely any dispute can arise, because the objects of the war were authentically stated at its commencement, and any person may take that statement and the treaty of peace, when he will see that the objects which were announced were accomplished—that more, indeed, than those objects was accomplished. The late war was terminated by a peace in which the terms of the treaty were—I will not say dictated, but at all events prescribed by England and France, acting in concert with Austria. It is a matter of fact that the treaty was founded upon a draught which was prepared by France and England, which was tendered by Austria to Russia in the form of an ultimatum, and to which Russia assented. We may, therefore, say with truth that the terms of that pacification were presented by France and England, and accepted by Russia. I think, therefore, we must be satisfied that the Government of this country pursued a wise, as I am sure it pursued a humane course, because every man of humanity, every man animated by philanthropic and religious feelings, must approve the termination of a fierce and sanguinary contest. No man I think will willingly and openly profess the doctrine that war is to be continued upon some mere speculative and gambling principles, or for the mere chance of gaining some uncertain advantages or the acquisition of military glory.

The right honourable baronet proceeded to glance at the prospects of agriculture, congratulating the farmers upon the late bountiful harvest, and expressed his opinion that moderately high prices are better cal-

culated than excessive prices to secure the permanent prosperity of agriculture and the other interests of the nation. He enforced the principle of the old Saxon maxim, "Live and let live," not only in its application to this country, but in its larger application to the world at large, contending that we ought to learn with satisfaction of the prosperity and progress of other nations, as thereby they became more likely to be purchasers from England. He then referred at some length to the subject of agricultural statistics, and combated the objections which have been raised to their collection.

Last week Lord Panmure met the tenantry of his new Highland estates. On the evening of Thursday two hundred farmers met at dinner in the gardens of the old castle of Edzell; and from its kitchen, wherein fire had not burned for two hundred years, the tables were supplied. The chairman was a farmer, Mr. David Robertson, of Westside; and he and all the speakers were warm in their praise of "their noble proprietor, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and Secretary of State for War." In reply, Lord Panmure said that their testimony was more gratifying than any of the public honours that had fallen upon him; for kindly affection, where well-merited, long survives us. He cordially joined in the wish of the Chairman, that the time might not be far distant when he should take up his home permanently in the home of his ancestors. He briefly traced his varied political career, which began in 1835, when he accepted office as Lord John Russell's Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

Under such a master, gentlemen, it was my good fortune to learn nothing but lessons of constitutional liberty; and to the lessons then learnt, and the friendship then formed with that noble lord, I trace my subsequent success in political life; and for any little credit I may have earned, I look to him as the principal author of it—the person to whom I am indebted for it. I rejoice that this public opportunity occurs to me for making this heartfelt tribute to my noble friend, because at this moment it is the fashion to look upon him with something like a cold eye, and turn upon him something like a cold shoulder; but I believe the public good sense will see the injustice done him, and that the noble lord's name will yet be connected with the public liberties and public duties of his country.

Another personal allusion was to the Duke of Newcastle:—

My gallant friend, Major Mackay, has laid too much stress upon the benefit which has resulted from any administration of mine. I have on many occasions disclaimed any special credit for restoring the Army from the state into which it had fallen to the state in which it left the Crimea. I have said often, and I repeat it now, when I succeeded to the administration of the affairs of War the barometer was steadily on the rise, and many of the plans which had been laid out and the steps which had been taken by my friend and predecessor I had only to work out as he had left them, and little to add in order to bring them to a fortunate maturity. (Loud cheers.) I believe, if the Duke of Newcastle had remained in office—if that clamour (for I must call it clamour) which drove him from the reins of the office in which I succeeded him had not occurred—he would have succeeded as well as I have done in bringing the Army round from the state into which it had unfortunately fallen to the state of discipline and of improvement in every way in which it left the shores of the Crimea. But some steps were taken by me which I think did a great deal, not to bring the Army especially from its low estate, but to prevent the consequence of that low estate upon the return of the ensuing summer; and I think that no greater benefit has accrued to the Army than resulted from the labours of the Sanitary Commissioners, consisting of Dr. Sutherland and others, who were sent out by me to the shores of the Crimea, who by their skill and forecast removed all offensive matter from the camp, and prevented that which every one was prophesying with horror, namely, the rage of contagion and disease when the hot weather set in.

Referring to politics, he expressed a hope that constitutional liberty would advance, and increase the political power of the people.

I have always been one of those who have never been afraid of trusting the people with political power: I have always thought that the more confidence you put in a man or in a body of men, the more you will find them responding to that confidence, and using well the power with which you intrust them. (Cheers.)

Another point made by Lord Panmure had reference to a subject to which his friend, Mr. William Baxter, member for the Montrose Boroughs, had alluded in some of his recent public orations—the English Police Act.

He says he voted against it because of its "centralising" qualities. Now the only "centralisation" that exists in that act is this—that if the police in a country is kept up in an efficient state, and reported to be such by Government inspectors, one-fourth of the expenses of that police are to be paid from the Treasury; and in order to ascertain that the payment of that one-fourth is merited, surely it is right that the Government, acting for the ratepayers of this country, should be assured in the first instance that they are paying for a good article, and not for a bad one. Now, that is the only "centralisation" that exists in that act; and I have the satisfaction to tell my friend Mr. Baxter that if he had the opportunity of voting against that measure as applied to England this year, I suspect most strongly he will have the opportunity of voting against it as applied to Scotland next year.

LORD STANLEY—THE MAINE LAW.

A correspondence has taken place between Lord Stanley and the National Alliance for the Suppression of All Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors. In reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the society, Lord Stanley wrote:—

I draw a wide distinction between the voluntary temperance movement, and that which seeks to attain its end by legislative intervention. Of the first I entirely approve; the second, I regret to say, I cannot sup-

port. I have drawn out a statement of my reasons for not supporting the alliance, which I enclose. If you choose to give it publicity, I do not object. My wish is to point out the objections which occur most forcibly to my own mind, so that if they can be met you may be prepared to meet them.

REASONS AGAINST ATTEMPTING THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1. Because the law making power in England, being practically in the hands of the wealthy, while the intemperate class is, generally speaking, the lowest in the scale, the proposed prohibition would be a cutting off by one class of the (supposed) enjoyments of another—a measure to which the law-makers will not venture, in prudence, to resort; and which, if resorted to, would be regarded by those whom it affected as partial and unjust.

This objection applies less to the case of the United States, although even there complaint is made that the rich, who can afford to buy liquor wholesale, are virtually exempt from the law which enforces abstinence on the poor.

2. Because, while the desire of drink is so strong as to lead to an annual consumption of from 50,000,000*l.* to 70,000,000*l.* sterling in liquor, the proposed prohibition, if carried, would be evaded by smuggling to an enormous extent; with, probably, the connivance of many magistrates, M.P.'s, and others, who would regard the law as impracticable and absurd, and would, therefore, not exert themselves to see it enforced. Hence a double evil,—(a) disregard of, and contempt for, law; and (b) loss of that practical control which is now exercised over places where drink is sold; the trade falling into more disreputable hands, and a criminal class being artificially produced.

3. Because, in the present lamentable condition of the labouring class as a body, the labourer has, especially in rural districts, no amusement or recreation whatever, nor any place of social meeting except the public-house. This state of things is not sought to be defended, nor even palliated; but it exists, and, before closing the public-houses, some better substitute should be provided.

4. Because the suppression of the liquor traffic—assuming it possible—would cause a loss of 20,000,000*l.* of revenue yearly; and, though it is admitted that the social aspect of this question is more important than the fiscal, yet it must be considered that so large a deficit can only be made up by the imposition of direct taxes to a vast amount; the discontent produced by which must be added to that arising directly out of a restriction so stringent, and which would be severely felt by so many. This is no argument against gradual diminution of the traffic, but a strong argument against total and violent suppression.

5. Because a habit of self-control acquired by the individual is, in every respect, a better protection than an arbitrary enactment. In those communities of primitive people where no access has ever been had to intoxicating drink, it is found that the desire for it, when casually introduced, becomes an irrepressible passion; and entire tribes have been and are being swept off in consequence of yielding to this passion. Prohibition augments desire, and the absence of temptation cannot confer moral strength.

6. Because difficulty will arise, if it is meant to be consistent, in defining intoxicating substances. Is tobacco to be included? Is opium? Where the craving for stimulants is strong, these or similar compounds will be substituted for alcoholic liquors. Chemical science will be employed to discover or produce them at small cost. You will only have replaced one form of intoxication by another. Suppose these two prohibited—a measure which will greatly increase the amount of opposition to be reckoned upon—new means of intoxication can and will be found, calling for new and further extension of the law.

7. Because the suppression of traffic in liquor can never suffice, as has been found in America, to put a stop to its habitual use. Apart from actual smuggling, alluded to before, the law may be evaded in many ways. *E.g.*, it would probably become the practice for labourers to stipulate for a certain quantity of liquor to be given them in addition to their wages, an abuse which employers are doing their best to put down, but which prohibition of the liquor traffic would render general. Pretended exhibitions would be got up, as was done in the States, where, after paying for admission, the visitor would receive his share of liquor gratis. Drinking clubs would be established on the same principle. You can't stop such frauds, unless you declare the possession as well as the sale of liquor illegal, by which enactment every man's house becomes liable to search, and the capital actually invested in private stores of wine and spirits, &c., is destroyed.

8. Because the exertions of the temperance societies on the voluntary principle are impeded, and odium is excited against them, by every attempt at forcible suppression of the traffic. To offer to employ physical or material force is in itself a confession that moral force is inadequate for the object proposed.

Sept. 5.

STANLEY.

We give the main points of Mr. Pope's reply:—

1. It is no doubt true, as your lordship says, that the law-making power in England is practically in the hands of the wealthy; but it is also true, that this power is never exercised but on pressure of popular agitation, and is practically controlled and directed by popular opinion. The alliance contemplates not a class law, but a purely democratic one. The question really is, "Ought the Legislature to resist the demand of the people for self-protection?"

2. In this objection I conceive your Lordship has been led into a mistake. It is not the "desire for drink" which has led to its enormous consumption; it is the social circumstance, the legalised system of temptation, which has created this desire. If this be in any degree true, your Lordship will not fail to see that smuggling would be less profitable and extensive under prohibition than at present. An assured sale is the only inducement for smuggling; an assured sale of drink could only be had with a certain and assured appetite; and, under prohibition, we have seen that this appetite would be in process of cure. And, further, the control of law would be absolute, not partial, as now, and evasion would be more easily detected. All this is justified by experience in this country and in the United States.

3. Your lordship will pardon my calling this a very weak objection. Because the rural population have few social enjoyments, it does not, I conceive, follow that

what they have should be ruined by drink. No doubt innocent amusement ought to be provided; but why before closing public-houses? Why not at the same time or after? *En passant*, I may remark that the alliance does not contemplate the "closing of public-houses," the prohibition of the sale of drink would free them from their most debasing associations.

4. The question of revenue may safely be left to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The withdrawal of 60,000,000*l.* or 70,000,000*l.* per annum from the purchase of drink would not be the annihilation of that sum, but its transference into productive instead of unproductive industry. Ireland, in years of famine with prohibition of distillation, has always been immensely more prosperous than in more cheerful times without this great protection. The actual loss to the revenue in Ireland during the principal year of Father Mathew's agitation, upon spirits, was, I believe, about 300,000*l.* The gain on other articles of consumption was 390,000*l.*, thus giving a balance of clear surplus of 90,000*l.* Such facts might be multiplied.

5. No doubt, as your Lordship very forcibly says, individual habit of self-control would be more desirable than restrictive enactments, as an accomplished statesman, that is to say, But how are the people to reach that state—how to acquire that habit in the midst of the sad and sorrowful circumstances that surround them?

6. In the case of tobacco, two-thirds of its consumption rests on the drink traffic, and would fall with it without any special enactment. So also with opium.

7. That the law has been evaded, and is still evaded in America, is true. All laws are evaded more or less.

8. The fact, as regards the temperance question is, that the felt impediment of the traffic to its best and most hopeful progress itself originated the prohibition movement. Experience does not bear out the supposition, that injury is suffered by temperance societies in consequence. Even the publicans now profess respect for temperance by moral suasion; a few years ago they mobbed its advocates.

The following are the principal passages of Lord Stanley's remarks on this reply:—

1. The writer assumes that a Maine Law will be called for by public opinion acting with irresistible force, and states that the object of the alliance is to create such public opinion. But if the vast majority of the British people be disposed to put an end to intoxicating drinks, they have the remedy in their own hands. There is in that case no need of legislative interposition.

2 and 3. The writer endeavours to draw a distinction between the desire for strong drink and that for other sensual gratifications, contending that the former alone grows with indulgence. To prove the writer's case, it ought to have been shown that other passions besides that of intemperance may be habitually gratified without thereby becoming stronger—a conclusion which the whole history of man refutes. I contend that a Maine Law, if passed, would be evaded to such an extent as to render it practically inoperative—that is to say, I contend that even supposing a majority in the Legislature, backed by one out of doors, were to pass such a law, the minority in every class would still be strong enough to support law-breakers, against what would be regarded by its opponents as a tyrannical interference with freedom and private action.

4. I have spoken of the necessity of raising 20,000,000*l.* additional by direct taxation as a serious objection to the immediate and total suppression of the liquor traffic. I readily concede that the community, and, in the end, the revenue would gain by the saving of the fifty, sixty, or seventy millions now spent in drink; but this saving, even if effected, would not prevent a serious deficiency, which would extend over several years. There would be a reduction in poor-rates, police, and prison expenses, together with an increase in the consumption of tea and sugar; but all these together would not make up the deficiency, and a severe temporary pressure must at least ensue.

5 and 6. I have nothing to add to my former observations under these heads.

7. Great discrepancies of opinion prevail with regard to the Maine Law in America. If operative, it is operative because it represents the public will, not because it is the law of the land. But in that case the popular will would have been equally effective without the agency of law, which is the proposition I am endeavouring to defend. I have said nothing in favour of the existing license system. Its alleged failure, therefore, does not invalidate my argument. Nor have I adverted to the loss of capital invested in public-houses, &c. The writer is here replying to some one else, not to me.

8. "Moral force is not enough for the world as it is." Not enough! The writer means to put down moral evil. Do the supporters of a Maine Law forget that this, their maxim, might be fitly inscribed on the doors of the Inquisition? They regard intemperance (very justly) as a social evil. Earnest Roman Catholics regard heresy as a social evil. They are prepared to suppress intemperance. The Governments of Italy are equally prepared (if the feelings of the nations allowed them) forcibly to suppress heresy. Where is the difference?

CASE OF M. DE MORA.

The Committee of the Protestant Alliance have forwarded the following Memorial to Lord Clarendon in reference to this case:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Protestant Alliance

Humbly Sheweth,—

That your memorialists desire to bring under your lordship's notice the case of a Spanish gentleman, Don Anglos Herreros de Mora, who, on the 27th of August last, was arrested and thrown into prison, and has since been handed over to the "Tribunal of the Faith," to be dealt with according to the ancient law of Spain for the punishment of heretics.

M. de Mora has long been known as a separatist from the Church of Rome. Several years ago, when in England, he married a French Protestant lady; and on his return to Spain, during the administration

of General Espartero, he was an active advocate of religious liberty, in conjunction with many deputies to the Cortes recently dissolved. He has repeatedly been in England, and has also visited the United States of America, and carried on a friendly correspondence with Englishmen and Americans of eminence. From the knowledge thus acquired of his character and proceedings, your memorialists have no reason to believe that he has violated any articles latterly in force in regard to religion.

It appears that while quietly walking in the Prado, at Madrid, he was suddenly assaulted and beaten, in the presence of some priests, and dragged away in custody by some officers of the police to the civil Governor of Madrid. The Vicar-General, the chief ecclesiastical authority in cases of heresy, was already waiting with the Governor, to claim him as subject to his jurisdiction. He was immediately cast into a damp dungeon, without any charge being made against him, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties and efforts of his wife, he was not removed before his sufferings had brought on a dangerous sickness and fever. Eventually, by order of the Government, he was delivered to the "Tribunal of the Faith," an ecclesiastical court, which, your memorialists are informed, succeeded to the functions of the Inquisition when that tribunal was abolished. He was there subjected to a secret inquiry, without the assistance of any legal adviser or friend, and without any of those forms of law, which, in all civilised countries, are adopted as the protection of persons accused. So far as your memorialists have been able to learn, the charges then made against M. de Mora were—that he had endeavoured to spread the Gospel in Spain, and had been abroad to ask foreigners to aid him in the circulation of the Bible. These charges he freely acknowledged; and when solicited by the Vicar-General, who had been his school fellow, to return to the Church of Rome, he refused, and declared it to be his purpose, so long as he had breath, to labour in the great work of evangelizing Spain.

According to the latest accounts, M. de Mora is still in the hands of the ecclesiastical authority, to be dealt with according to the Royal decree of 1813, which, by reference to the ancient law (*La Ley II. título XXVI. partida VII.*), still imposes the punishment of death by fire upon heretics. Your memorialists do not suppose it possible that a sentence so revolting as this can be executed in the latter half of the nineteenth century, but it is apprehended that the punishment inflicted upon M. de Mora, by way of commutation, will be exceedingly severe, and one placing his life in danger.

M. de Mora has no means whatever of making his case known to the world; but his wife and mother-in-law, being both foreigners and Protestants by birth, have earnestly implored their friends in England to lay the case before Her Majesty's Government, trusting that friendly interposition may induce the Government of Spain to order his release, and thus deliver the entire family, including an infant child of M. de Mora, from extreme suffering and imminent peril.

Your memorialists are the more encouraged in pressing this case upon your lordship's attention, by the assurance that your lordship fully recognises the right and expediency of friendly remonstrances upon such cases with foreign Governments.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly pray your lordship to employ your powerful influence to engage the Spanish Government to order the release of M. de Mora from imprisonment, and to protect him and his family from further persecution.

Signed by order of the Committee.

The Evangelical Alliance, the Bristol Protestant Alliance, and other bodies, have also sent in Memorials. On the 16th of this month a meeting is proposed to be held at Bristol, to consider the subject of Romish persecution generally.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Her Majesty continues at Balmoral and enjoys frequent drives. On the 30th ult., she went to the Lynn of the Dee, and the same night gave the annual ball to the servants of the various keepers and others employed upon the Royal properties of Balmoral, Aberfeldie, and Birkhall. On Sunday week the fury of the storm prevented her from attending church at Crathie. She was present on the banks of the Dee when the river was at its height. Fears were entertained lest the workmen employed on a new bridge near Balmoral should be swept away, and the Queen directed that they should leave the works. Miss Nightingale has arrived on a visit to the Queen, and Lord Panmure has replaced Sir G. Grey as the Minister in attendance on Her Majesty. The Court is expected to leave Balmoral on the 15th for the south.

On Wednesday, the mortal remains of Lord Hardinge were removed from his country residence, South Park, Penshurst, near Tunbridge Wells, and finally deposited in the family vault of the noble lord at Fordcombe Church, a short distance from the family mansion, according to the wish of the deceased. The funeral arrangements were of a most unostentatious character.

The Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by Colonel the Honourable James Macdonald, returned to town on Saturday evening, from making a series of visits into Yorkshire and the Midland Counties. His Royal Highness has resumed his attendance at the Horse Guards.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his tutor Mr. Gibbs, is making a tour in the Western counties, incognito. The good folks of Wimbourne discovered that the Prince had visited them—after his departure. It is rumoured that his Royal Highness will visit Cornwall to view the property of the duchy. The Royal visitor travelled in a very unpretending manner.

Miscellaneous News.

and it appeared to be his object to avoid public recognition and popular demonstrations, for it is said that being recognised at Sidmouth his Royal Highness and party immediately started for Exmouth, where they stayed for the night.

The elevation of Sir John Crampton to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (says the *Globe*) marks very distinctly the approval of the Government of the way in which that gentleman fulfilled his duties as the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and the time and manner of raising him to the dignity may be considered as intended to harmonise with the far more important indications which have been given by Lord Palmerston, of his earnest desire to avoid any unnecessary offence to the American Government.

The Lord Mayor elect has nominated the Rev. Albert Alston, M.A., lecturer at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and late curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, to be his chaplain.

It is positively stated in some of the New York papers that the Hon. C. P. Villiers is to be the successor of Mr. Crampton.

The *Globe* denies that the contemplated reduction of the army has been postponed or abandoned by the Government for political reasons.

Pepple, the ex-King of Bonny, in Western Africa, who has recently been deposed by the chiefs of his State, because of his agreement with the English Government to abolish the slave trade in his dominions, was baptized yesterday, at Christ Church, Watney-street, St. George's East, by the Rev. G. H. McGill, M.A., the incumbent. He is a tall, intelligent-looking negro, and was born in August, 1817.

Sir J. Pakington, M.P., was present at the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society, held at Worcester, on Friday. Sir John returned thanks for his health being drunk, in a speech of some length, in the course of which he took occasion to deprecate any allusion to party politics, as having a baneful influence on societies of this kind. In congratulating the agriculturists upon their present prosperous condition, and hoping it would continue, he took occasion to guard himself against the supposition, that he meant merely that they might continue to realise the same high prices they had done during the war. That was a state of things which no wise farmer would desire. Still it was to be hoped that prices would not again fall below a remunerative level. (Cheers.) He alluded to the happy restoration of a mutual good feeling between the agricultural and manufacturing communities, and noticed the fulfilment of his anticipations as to the influence of the gold discoveries in Australia and California, in preventing the injury which the Free-trade measures would otherwise have entailed on this country. The right honourable baronet strongly advocated deep draining.

The *Court Journal*, in speaking of Miss Nightingale's presence at the ball at Balmoral last week says: "Miss Nightingale was specially invited to be present, and was seated with the royal family and the court circle at one end of the hall. This young lady is taller than the portraits published of her would lead one to imagine. In the severe attack of illness she suffered in the East, it was absolutely necessary to have all her hair cut off, and it is now therefore quite short; but a charming little cap makes a very graceful head-dress; and in the elegant and lady-like figure there is everything that bears out the ideal picture of the moral heroine of the Crimea which most have depicted to themselves."

Mrs. Stowe and party bade farewell to Dunrobin Castle at eight o'clock on Thursday morning. They were driven in the Duke of Sutherland's carriage and four, and were accompanied by his Grace as far as the Meikle-ferry, where they met the mail, by which conveyance they reached Inverness, starting next morning for Aberdeen, where they arrived on Friday. During Mrs. Stowe's stay at the castle the weather was exceedingly inconstant, and she had therefore no opportunity of seeing any part of the county, except in the immediate vicinity of the castle. With the exception of the Cattle and Industrial Shows, the Golpie schools, the Duke's farm at Skelbo, and the small manufactory at Rogart, Mrs. Stowe saw none of the Sutherland lions out of Dunrobin Castle. We believe that Mrs. Stowe purposes returning to America about the middle of this month, and that on her return home she proposes publishing a sketch of this her second visit to the "mother country" under a new title.—*Northern Ensign*.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Wednesday, the 22nd inst., for the banquet to the Crimean soldiers stationed in Ireland.

The *Essex Gazette* states that Government has given 10,800*l.* for Middlechurch Farm, near Colchester, for the purpose of converting it into a military parade ground.

Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., addressed his constituents in Paisley on Friday last. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the measures of importance which had been introduced during the past session, and more especially to the view he had taken of each. At the close a vote of confidence in him was passed.

Lord Brougham has for several weeks past been sojourning at his seat in Westmoreland. He has recently completed his 78th year, and on his birth-day visited Mr. Jacob Thompson, at his studio at the Hermitage, Hackthorpe, accompanied by Captain Inglefield, R.N., and the Rev. W. Elwin. His lordship was induced to sit for a photograph, from which admirable and positive impressions have been taken. His lordship is in excellent health.

The proceedings in the registration courts of the metropolis are this year extremely slow, the Conservatives having entirely left the field to the Liberals, who are taking a quiet walk over.

Bicester and the vicinity have been visited by numerous fires, which have destroyed much farm-produce. They are believed to have been wilfully caused, in revenge for the introduction of threshing-machines.

At Dunkirk colliery, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday, part of the roof fell in, burying six miners. Four were taken out dead; the fifth sustained two fractures, and the sixth was not hurt at all.

The *Derbyshire Reporter* has a report of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Belper, held on Friday last, for the purpose of adopting an address to Lord Belper, expressive of pleasure at his elevation to the peerage. The audience comprised gentlemen of all religious persuasions, and every political creed.

The Ward of Coleman-street, on Friday, elected Mr. Warren Stormes Hale to be Alderman. At the meeting, the Lord Mayor mentioned with regret the death of an old inhabitant of the Ward, and one who had for many years devoted himself to City improvements—Mr. Thomas Henry Hall. Mr. Hall died on Thursday, at his house in Finsbury-square.

The danger of purchasing wine-bottles second-hand was shown last week at Woodham, near Chelmsford. An inhabitant of the place, one Lynn, some two years since, purchased some wine-bottles, filling them with home-made wine. Last week he treated his friends to some of this wine. They all became ill and sick at night, and Lynn himself died in a few days. One of the empty bottles was examined and found to contain the sediment of an arsenical preparation for a sheep wash.

A dreadful calamity occurred at Brynmally Colliery, near Wrexham, on Wednesday morning. While upwards of two hundred miners were at work, the pit was flooded by water bursting in from an old working. The colliers hastened to the higher levels, and most of them escaped; but when they were mustered fifteen were missing. If these poor men were not drowned they must have hurried to levels where there was no ventilation: there is no hope of their survival. It is supposed that a month will elapse before the pit can be cleared of the water.

Early on Thursday week, the Helen Heilgers, from Calcutta, ran into the Yeoman, from Liverpool to British North America, between the Tuskar Rock and Ballycotton. Both were large ships; and so much damage was done to the Yeoman, that she went down in eight minutes; three of the crew only escaped, the captain and nineteen men being drowned. The Helen Heilgers was so greatly damaged that she began to sink. Fortunately, a Dublin ship, the York, came up, took off the crews, and carried them to Dublin. The Helen Heilgers was left sinking.

At a meeting of the Guardians and Directors of the Poor of Marylebone, held, on Friday, Mr. Ryan handed in a letter from Mr. Gray, of the Poor-law Board, requiring him "to forthwith resign the office of Master of Marylebone Workhouse." In reply to a question, Mr. Ryan said he considered himself the officer of the Board of Guardians, and no other board. A resolution was moved, directing the Master to reply to the Poor-law Board, that he should continue to carry out the orders of the Guardians; instead of this, however, it was resolved that a special meeting should be summoned to deal with the matter.

An inquest was held at Wadworth, near Doncaster, on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. W. Marratt, coroner, on the body of a child named Pashley, who had died on the Friday previously from an overdose of laudanum. It appeared that the mother of the boy went to a small shop in the village, kept by a person named Gregory, and inquired for a pennyworth of paregoric, instead of which she was supplied with laudanum, and this being administered to the child caused its death. A verdict in accordance with these facts was returned, the jury at the same time expressing their dissatisfaction at the loose and incautious manner in which the laudanum was dispensed.

A Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkinson, the wife of a druggist, in Broad-street, Ratcliffe Highway, was charged on Wednesday, before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-court, with attempting self-destruction. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that Mr. Hopkinson was a drunkard, and that he left Mrs. Hopkinson (a young woman of twenty) to order and dispense the medicines. Influenced by the example of her husband she had taken to drinking, and in a fit of consequent depression of mind had sent to a wholesale druggist for a supply of opium, as she said, "for her customers." One ounce and six drachms of tincture of opium were immediately supplied upon her order, which she immediately swallowed on receiving. Fortunately assistance was at hand, the stomach-pump was applied, and her life was just saved. When questioned by Mr. Yardley, she said she was very sorry, and would not do such a thing again. Some further cross-questioning elicited the fact that she made up the prescriptions and sold the medicines for her husband, who was continually drunk. Mr. Yardley protested strongly against so dangerous a system; but ultimately liberated the prisoner, and sent her home to her friends.

The half-holiday movement has just been marked by the following fresh successes. The houses situated chiefly in Newgate-street, and dealing in fancy German articles, Berlin wool, and such like goods, have commenced closing on Saturdays two hours earlier than heretofore. Messrs. G. Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, on Saturday acted upon an arrangement for allowing a third of their assistants engaged in the retail departments to leave business each Saturday at two o'clock, thus giving the whole of them a half-holiday once in three weeks. By means of the new rule just issued by the learned judges, a Saturday half-holiday is virtually conceded to that numerous body, the legal profession. Most of the firms in the lead and window-glass business in the New-

road, Tottenham-court-road, Edgware-road, Oxford-street, and certain other districts have also recently adopted the plan of closing two hours earlier on Saturday than previously. It is greatly to be hoped that—influenced by a desire to promote the welfare of those under them, and encouraged by the favourable testimony that has been given by numerous eminent firms in London and elsewhere who have already tried the weekly half-holiday—employers generally will, each in his own way, and as far as circumstances permit, ere long make a similar experiment.

On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, a passenger train from Manchester ran into a goods train that was being shunted to a small branch near the viaduct of the London and North-Western Railway over the river Ribble, and only a short distance from the Preston Station. Some of the carriages were considerably shattered, and a number of the passengers were more or less injured. One man had his eye severely cut, another had his left hand hurt and one of his fingers broken, while others were a good deal bruised and shaken. The engine of the passenger train sustained little damage, and the driver and stoker were fortunately unhurt. The origin of the accident must have been carelessness.

Mr. Lloyd Baker, the originator and manager of the Hardwicke Reformatory, in Gloucestershire, one of the earliest of the establishments set on foot for the reformation of juvenile offenders, has addressed a circular to his brother magistrates of Gloucestershire, acknowledging the receipt of a sum of 290*l.*, raised by them in answer to an appeal made by the grand jury at the Gloucestershire Lent Assizes. Mr. Baker takes this opportunity of noticing the principal points which induce him to hope that good has been effected. He says: "It is known to all who have studied the subject, that boys almost always learn crime from other boys. I do not mean to deny the existence of a 'Fagan,' but I mean that such are extremely rare, if not altogether extinct, in any but extremely large towns. All the boys in this county who have had any education in crime, have learned it from boys under sixteen." Mr. Baker also alludes to Lord Stanley's recent remarks on the statistics of crime, and the distinction to be made between premeditated and casual offences; the one proceeding from evil intention, the other from a mere weakness in resisting sudden temptation. The object of the reformatory was to clear the county of old trained thieves, and Mr. Baker states that less than five years ago he knew of nearly twenty boys under fifteen in Cheltenham who had been twice or oftener convicted, more than one-half of whom were premeditating thieves, but he adds that the character of the boys lately received into the Hardwicke Reformatory contrasts most favourably with those sent to it in former years. He concludes by stating that he has just received an intimation from the Home-office that the Government had determined in future to allow 10*s.* a week instead of 6*s.* for all boys detained under the 17th and 18th Victoria in Reformatory Schools.

Literature.

English Traits. By R. W. EMERSON. London: Routledge and Co.

WE have never seen anything like a true criticism of the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson—eminent though he be, as one of America's greatest living literary men, and much as his works have formerly been discussed by the critics of this country. It is not easy even to describe his works—it is exceedingly difficult to criticise them. His best praises seem to us to have dwelt on what may be called the accidents and superficialities of his genius: and his severest dispraisers have in like manner missed the defects which lie deeper than special waywardnesses and untruths in opinion, than paradoxical assertions, or than obscurities of style. We must emphatically disclaim any intention to attempt an adequate criticism here; but a few general remarks are indispensable to our treatment of the particular work before us. Any considerable acquaintance with Emerson's books will lead a mind of even a very common order to the recognition of his originality of thought, his Voltaire-like shrewdness of criticism and dry biting humour, his hard-headed and cold-hearted good sense, and the union in his writings of the philosophical, the poetical, the descriptive, and the practical, in a manner at once strange, suggestive, and delightful. But the characteristic mark of the man—his power as a thinker, his weakness as a teacher—is his enormous egoism and utter self-isolation. He seeks nothing in the common consciousness of mankind, or in the history of opinion and life; his own thought desires no point of contact with the philosophical, social, or moral "out-come" of human culture and effort. He glories in being unable to find an argument for any thought he puts forth;—he simply *thinks* it, and that is all,—and that is enough. He owns no authority, discovers no ground of certitude, admits no measure of things, as existing anywhere. Every man has himself—let him trust himself: his impulses are God-given, and his thoughts God-inspired; and the divinest man is a man perfectly committed to himself. A mind such as this, on essaying authorship, cannot become historian, or philosopher, or moralist,—nor, in short, anything but *critic*. And a *critic* only in the narrowest sense; for, without principles and without standards, he but speaks his own un-compared and uncorrected thought, and gives his

impressions, for and against things, as they strike upon his own isolated individuality. Such a man will surely say what is original and piquant, what is interesting and suggestive. He will perhaps show keen insight, where others are blinded by convention; and will speak things profoundly true and instructive, on special facts and tendencies which he observes. But his general verdicts on groups of facts, on series of events, on great wholes of things, are little likely to be just and valuable. The rationale of what he observes cannot disclose itself to him. With him, a judgment is a private prepossession; and his wisdom is the opinionativeness of a solitary egotist.

Briefly to apply these remarks to the *English Traits*, which after the promise of years, Emerson has now given to the public, we may say, that it is just what it might be expected to be, and ought to be, from such a man. It is the book of a man, and not of a mere writer. It is no hasty personal narrative, interlarded with comments and slight criticisms. It is its author's completest book—a complete treatment of his subject, under all its phases, and a complete expression of his own mind, *apropos* of England and the English, on man, race, society, and human interests and tendencies in general. It is thoroughly fair-spirited:—it is no effort to Emerson to be fair; he is too sincere and pure to be otherwise. It is serious and earnest; as if all the purpose and human feeling (—the latter none too deep or broad a stream in Emerson generally—) of which the author is capable, had gone to its production. It is uncommonly shrewd and penetrative in observation; and is wealthy in thoughts the most striking and stimulating. It is racy and brilliant; and is written with the rare condensation and force in which Emerson is incomparable,—without any of the enigmatical hinting or impenetrable obscurity, in which formerly he has been incomparable too. And yet, this good book is a very imperfect book. The author is singularly inaccurate in the representation of facts; and very partial in his appreciation of their significance. He makes statements, and expresses opinions, which are utterly and absurdly irreconcilable. He pronounces sentences that are almost unimaginably arbitrary, and which, when put together, are a jumble of contradictions. He is boundlessly self-confident, and ridiculously oracular. There could scarcely be found another book containing so much that is good and so much that is foolish; or of which so much of both praise and blame might so fully and justly be spoken. Of its many elements, the personal is delightful, the critical is keen and fine, the philosophical is subtle but very questionable, and the judicial is whimsical and partial in its justice. Notwithstanding all its faults, however, it has a very genuine and deep interest, and not a little instructiveness for candid and reflective minds. A thousand true and fine things lie in its pages; and we may all of us, here in England, be profited by the mixture of genial and drastic sayings, with which Mr. Emerson has described to his countrymen the "Traits" which, in the main nobly, but in some respects meanly, as he thinks, mark us out as the "best of actual nations."

We now proceed to a few extracts,—they would be more numerous, were not the work within everybody's reach, and already known by general quotation of its most salient things in the journals.

LAND.

"England is anchored at the side of Europe, and right in the heart of the modern world. The sea, which according to Virgil's famous line, divided the poor Britons utterly from the world, proved to be the ring of marriage with all nations. It is not down in the books—it is written only in the geologic strata—that fortunate day when a wave of the German Ocean burst the old isthmus which joined Kent and Cornwall to France, and gave to this fragment of Europe its impregnable seawall, cutting off an island of eight hundred miles in length, with an irregular breadth reaching to three hundred miles; a territory large enough for independence enriched with every seed of national power, so near, that it can see the harvests of the Continent; and so far that who would cross the strait must be an expert mariner, ready for tempests. As America, Europe, and Asia lie, these Britons have precisely the best commercial position in the whole planet, and are sure of a market for all the goods they can manufacture. And to make these advantages avail, the river Thames must dig its spacious outlet to the sea from the heart of the kingdom, giving road and landing to innumerable ships, and all the convenience to trade, that a people so skilful and sufficient in economising water-front by docks, warehouses, and lighters required. When James I. declared his purpose of punishing London by removing his Court, the Lord Mayor replied, 'that in removing his Royal presence from his lieges, they hoped he would leave them the Thames.'

"In the variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe, having plain, forest, marsh, river, seashore; mines in Cornwall; caves in Matlock and Derbyshire; delicious landscape in Dovedale, delicious sea-view at Tor Bay, Highlands in Scotland, Snowdon in Wales; and, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, a pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. It is a nation conveniently small. Fontenelle thought, that nature had sometimes a little affectation; and there is such an artificial completeness in this nation of artificers, as if there were a design from the beginning to elaborate a bigger Birmingham. Nature held counsel

with herself, and said, 'My Romans are gone. To build my new empire, I will choose a rude race, all masculine with brutish strength. I will not grudge a competition of the roughest males. Let buffalo gore buffalo, and the pasture to the strongest! For I have work that requires the best will and sinew. Sharp and temperate northern breezes shall blow, to keep that will alive and alert. The sea shall disjoin the people from others, and knit them to a fierce nationality. It shall give them markets on every side. Long time I will keep them on their feet, by poverty, border-wars, seafaring, sea-risks, and the stimulus of gain. An island—but not so large, the people not so many as to glut the great markets and depress one another, but proportioned to the size of Europe and the continents.'

"With its fruits, and wares, and money, must its civil influence radiate. It is a singular coincidence to this geographic centrality, the spiritual centrality, which Emanuel Swedenborg ascribes to the people. 'For the English nation, the best of them are in the centre of all Christians, because they have interior intellectual light. This appears conspicuously in the spiritual world. This light they derive from the liberty of speaking and writing, and thereby of thinking.'

SOLIDARITY.

"One secret of their power is their mutual good understanding. Not only good minds are born among them, but all the people have good minds. Every nation has yielded some good wit, if, as has chanced to many tribes, only one. But the intellectual organisation of the English admits a communicableness of knowledge and ideas among them all. An electric touch by any of their national ideas, melts them into one family, and brings the hoards of power which their individuality is always hiving, into use and play for all. Is it the smallness of the country, or is it the pride and affection of race—they have solidarity, or responsibility, and trust in each other.

"Their minds, like wool, admit of a dye which is more lasting than the cloth. They embrace their cause with more tenacity than their life. Though not military, yet every common subject by the poll is fit to make a soldier of. These private, reserved, mute family-men can adopt a public end with all their heart, and this strength of affection makes the romance of their heroes. The difference of rank does not divide the national heart. The Danish poet, Ohlenschläger, complains that who writes in Danish, writes to two hundred readers. In Germany, there is one speech for the learned and another for the masses, to that extent that, it is said, no sentiment or phrase from the works of any great German writer is ever heard among the lower classes. But in England, the language of the noble is the language of the poor. In Parliament, in pulpits, in theatres, when the speakers rise to thought and passion, the language becomes idiomatic; the people in the street best understand the best words. And their language seems drawn from the Bible, the common law, and the works of Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Pope, Young, Cowper, Burns, and Scott. The island has produced two or three of the greatest men that ever existed, but they were not solitary in their own time. Men quickly embodied what Newton found out, in Greenwich observatories, and practical navigation. The boys know all that Hutton knew of strata, or Dalton of atoms, or Harvey of blood-vessels; and these studies, once dangerous, are in fashion. So what is invented or known in agriculture, or in trade, or in war, or in art, or in literature, and antiquities. A great ability, not amassed on a few giants, but poured into the general mind, so that each of them could at a pinch stand in the shoes of the other; and they are more bound in character than differed in ability or in rank. The labourer is a possible lord. The lord is a possible basket-maker. Every man carries the English system in his brain, knows what is confided to him, and does therein the best he can. The chancellor carries England on his mace, the midshipman at the point of his dirk, the smith on his hammer, the cook in the bowl of his spoon; the postillion cracks his whip for England, and the sailor times his oars to 'God save the King!' The very felons have their pride in each other's English stanchness. In politics and in war they hold together as by hooks of steel. The charm in Nelson's history is the unselfish greatness; the assurance of being supported to the uttermost by those whom he supports to the uttermost. Whilst they are some ages ahead of the rest of the world in the art of living; whilst in some directions they do not represent the modern spirit, but constitute it,—this vanguard of civility and power they coldly hold, marching in phalanx, lockstep, foot after foot, file after file of heroes, ten thousand deep."

CHARACTER.

"But it is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written, and however derived, whether a happier tribe or mixture of tribes, the air, or what circumstance, that mixed for them the golden mean of temperament—here exists the best stock in the world, broad-fronted, broad-bottomed, best for depth, range, and equability, men of aplomb and reserves, great range and many moods, strong instincts, yet apt for culture; war-class as well as clerks; carls and tradesmen; wise minority, as well as foolish majority; abysmal temperament, hiding wells of wrath, and glooms on which no sunshine settles; alternated with a common sense and humanity which hold them fast to every piece of cheerful duty; making this temperament a sea to which all storms are superficial; a race to which their fortunes flow, as if they alone had the elastic organisation at once fine and robust enough for dominion; as if the burly inexpressive, now mute and contumacious, now fierce and sharp-tongued dragon, which once made the island light with his fiery breath, had bequeathed his ferocity to his conqueror. They hide virtues under vices, or the semblance of them. It is the misshapen hairy Scandinavian troll again, who lifts the cart out of the mire, or 'threshes the corn that ten day-labourers could not end,' but it is done in the dark, and with muttered maledictions. He is a churl with a soft place in his heart, whose speech is a brash of bitter waters, but who loves to help you at a pinch. He says no, and serves you, and your thanks disgust him. He was lately a cross-grained miser, odd and ugly, resembling in countenance the portrait of Punch, with the laugh left out; rich by his own industry, sulking in a lonely house, who never gave a dinner to any man, and disdained all courtesies, yet as true a worshipper of beauty in form and colour as ever existed, and profusely pouring over the cold mind of his countrymen creations of grace and truth, removing the reproach of sterility from English art, catching from their savage climate every fine hint, and importing into their galleries every tint and

trait of sunnier cities and skies; making an era in painting; and when he saw that the splendour of one of his pictures in the exhibition dimmed his rival's that hung next it, secretly took a brush and blackened his own.

"They do not wear their heart in their sleeves for daws to peck at. They have that phlegm or staidness which it is a compliment to disturb. 'Great men,' said Aristotle, 'are always of a nature originally melancholy.' 'Tis the habit of a mind which attaches to abstractions with a passion which gives vast results. They dare to displease, they do not speak to expectation. They like the sayers of No better than the sayers of Yes. Each of them has an opinion which he feels it becomes him to express all the more that it differs from yours. They are meditating opposition. This gravity is inseparable from minds of great resources.

"There is an English hero superior to the French, the German, the Italian, or the Greek. When he is brought to the strife with fate, he sacrifices a richer material possession, and on more purely metaphysical grounds. He is there with its own consent, face to face with fortune, which he defies. On deliberate choice, and from grounds of character, he has elected his part to live and die for, and dies with grandeur. This race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world.

"They have great range of scale, from ferocity to exquisite refinement. With larger scale, they have great retrieving power. After running each tendency to an extreme, they try another tack with equal heat. More intellectual than other races, when they live with other races, they do not take their language but bestow their own. They subsidize other nations, and are not subsidized. They proselyte, and are not proselyted. They assimilate other races to themselves, and are not assimilated. The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies. It fell to their character. So they administer in different parts of the world, the codes of every empire and race; in Canada, old French law; in the Mauritius, the Code Napoleon; in the West Indies, the edicts of the Spanish Cortes; in the East Indies, the Laws of Menu; in the Isle of Man, of the Scandinavian Thing; at the Cape of Good Hope, of the Old Netherlands; and in the Ionian Islands, the Pandects of Justinian."

The most extraordinary chapter in this book, is that on "Religion"—a subject on which Emerson's judgment is not worth much. We happen to know that when on his last visit to this country, he did not have the opportunities, or mix in the society, which could qualify him to pronounce on the religious life of England. He saw a very little, in a very narrow circle, itself in the very least degree representative of the religion of the country. All besides he saw from the outside, and at a distance, only; and has misappreciated it accordingly. Emerson probably is ignorant of his own ignorance on this matter; otherwise we should call much that he has written by some rather strongly condemnatory epithets. If there be bitter truth in a few sentences about facts concerning the National Church, which are patent to all observers; yet, surely nothing could be much more incorrect than such remark as this?—

"The torpidity on the side of religion of the vigorous English understanding, shows how much wit and folly can agree in one brain. Their religion is a quotation; their Church is a doll; and any examination is interdicted with screams of terror. . . . I suspect that there is in an Englishman's brain a valve that can be closed at pleasure, as an engineer shuts off steam. The most sensible and well-informed men possess the power of thinking just so far as the bishop in religious matters, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in politics. They talk with courage and logic, and show you magnificent results, but the same men who have brought free trade or geology to their present standing, look grave and lofty, and shut down their valve, as soon as the conversation approaches the English Church. After that you talk with a box-turtle.

But the religion of England—is it the Established Church? No. Is it the sects? No; they are only perpetuations of some private man's dissent, and are to the Established Church as cabs are to a coach, cheaper and more convenient [?], but really the same thing [!]

In the chapter on "Literature," there are not a few curious and even startling decisions pronounced; and both our literature and our national life must be in a very sorry and hopeless condition, if one-tenth of our American cousin's complaints and forebodings be well-grounded. Our poetry is "degraded, low, and prosaic;"—if one "should count the poets who have contributed to the bible of existing English sentences of guidance and consolation which are still glowing and effective—how few!" That which amongst us "is called philosophy and letters, is mechanical in its structure, as if inspiration had ceased, as if no vast hope, no religion, no song of joy, no wisdom, no analogy, existed any more!" The English have "lost all commanding views in literature, philosophy, and science!" Our "natural science is out of its loyal alliance with morals, and is as void of imagination and free play of thought, as conveyancing!" "No hope, no sublime augury cheers the student, no secure striding from experiment onward to a foreseen law."—"squalid contentment with conventions, satire at the names of philosophy and religion, parochial and shop-till politics, and idolatry of usage, betray the ebb of life and spirit!" "The island is a roaring volcano of fate, of material values, of tariffs, and laws of repression, glutted markets, and low prices." Pleasant, very! And we suppose, if the Englishman would learn higher aims, the pure love of knowledge, a free surrender to nature, the morality of politics, the grandeur of public spirit, the divination of true science, the inspiration of a poetry

which "discloses the spiritual law," he has but to transfer himself to New York or Boston, to Congress or the Caucus, to Harvard University or the book-store whence issue—no; not that. But, as Mr. Emerson's oracles require interpretation by himself, those who would penetrate beneath his strange oburgations, and discover something of his prepossessions in literature, and especially of his idea of the nature and office of poetry, will do well to go beyond the "Essays and Orations," to an old volume of *The Dial*, and to Mr. Emerson's own unknown volume of so-called "Poems." We reverence the true genius, and like heartily the person of this Yankee Goethe-Voltaire Emerson; but, since the Poems, and the ill-informed and impertinent paper on Plato in the "Representative Men," we have known better than to concede him either priesthood in the realm of philosophy, or the dignity of the bardic crown.

We have quoted nothing from, and said but a word respecting, the personal chapters; but everyone will be interested unusually in the account of a visit to Stonehenge with Carlyle, and in the gossip about Wordsworth. Besides these, Mr. Emerson seems to have found but two great and original minds in England—Garth Wilkinson and Richard Owen. It is admitted, however, that England has "yielded more able men in five hundred years than any other nation;" and that we may well "prefer one Alfred, one Shakspeare, one Milton, one Sidney, one Raleigh, one Wellington, to a million foolish democrats."

Early Ballads, Illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs. Edited by ROBERT BELL. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THE lovers of our ballad literature will find in this volume such a collection of good things as was never before issued at the price, and never at any price so well edited.

The ballads it contains range from the close of the fourteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Mr. Bell says:—

"The object of the selection is to exhibit, by a variety of specimens in a short compass, the special characteristics which distinguish our old ballad literature from other kinds of poetry, not only in its forms and diction, but in its choice of topics and modes of treatment. The quaint and primitive traits, peculiar to early poetry written for music or recitation, are common to them all from the earliest to the latest; for their distinctive traits were preserved long after the state of society to which they were originally adapted had undergone considerable changes. The gradual decline of these compositions may be traced to the accession of James I., when the Border feuds ceased to supply the bold and picturesque sources of interest which fixed the imagination of the ancient minstrel. The ballads produced after that period are tame and flat in comparison with the genuine songs of the old times, and can at best be regarded only as modern imitations."

Every one to whom this book comes will of course look, at once, for Lydgate's curious and historically illustrative "London Lachpenny,"—for the sweet and pathetic "Nut-Brown Maid,"—for ballads of the hero of our boyhood, "Robin Hood,"—for "the old song of Percy and Douglas," which Sir Philip Sydney said he never heard but he "found his heart moved more than with a trumpet," "Chevy Chase,"—for the grand "Sir Patrick Spens," to which Coleridge will have directed the attention of many not otherwise deep in ballad lore: and, of course, all these are to be found here; as are five and thirty more, selected for their intrinsic merit, or their possession of special claims of some other kind. Mr. Bell has included several which are not to be found in the common popular collections,—and which are here reprinted from the volumes of some of those societies devoted to the preservation and reproduction of the old English literature. He has also given a few Scotch compositions, which were considered necessary to complete the plan of the work; and they will undoubtedly be welcome to readers not rich in a variety of books of ballads.

In the arrangement of these ballads there is not much reliable tradition respecting their date, nor is the internal evidence of much assistance. It has therefore been possible only to make an approach to a chronological arrangement in this volume. All that is known of the date, origin, and history of each ballad, is briefly told by Mr. Bell, in the excellent and interesting introduction prefixed to the several pieces. The texts have been carefully collated; and, while such "unsightly orthography" as was "a mere gratuitous hindrance to the enjoyment of the verse has been removed," "wherever the early forms of words were indispensable," either to the measure or the antique colouring of the ballad, "they have been retained." The Notes are simply explanatory; and must be praised for a just appreciation of the needs of an ordinary reader, and for the adequate conveyance of the requisite information.

The volume is a most pleasing and useful addition to the "Annotated Edition of the English Poets;" and ought both to be universally popular itself, and to secure popular interest in the valuable series to which it belongs. As inquiries have been made through the columns of a con-

temporary, and personally of ourselves, as to the probable continuation and completion of this edition of the poets; it may not be useless to add, that Mr. Parker announces another volume for the 1st November next, and continues the original advertisement of the plan and extent of the publication.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Health and Beauty. Darton and Co.
Miller Refuted. W. Penny.
The Catholic Church. Seeley.
Gems from the Coral Islands. Vol. II. Ward and Co.
Thoughts on Truth and Error. Macmillan and Co.
The Ethics of Labour. Simpkin and Co.
Parish Sermons. Macmillan and Co.
The Introduction of Mesmerism. Kent and Co.
Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century. Macmillan and Co.
Country Hospitalities. Simpkin and Co.
Our Miscellany. Routledge and Co.
Modern Society. Simpkin and Co.
Vernon. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Diatheke. Trilbner and Co.
The Watchman's Warning. W. H. Collingridge.
The Reason Why. Houston and Stoneman.
The Hills of the Shetland. Routledge and Co.
Memoirs of W. Alexander. Fletcher and Alexander.
The Draper in Australia. W. Freeman.
Westminster Review. J. Chapman.
The Journal of Psychological Medicine. J. Churchill.
The National Review. Chapman and Hall.
The London Quarterly Review. A. Heylin.
Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Adam and C. Black.
An Argument of the Liquor Traffic. Tweedie.
Cowper's Life. Knight and Son.
Birch's Philosophy and Religion on the Bible. Holyoake.

Cleanings.

The *New Quarterly* unites with the *Press* in the belief that there were two authors engaged on "Dred."

A mercer, recommending a piece of silk to a lady for a gown, said, "Madam, it will wear for ever, and make a petticoat afterwards."

Mr. Bentley announces a new work by M. Guizot, "Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel," as in preparation.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, it is said, declined to preach a funeral sermon for an obnoxious deacon deceased. At length he consented, and took for his text, "The beggar died and was buried."

The arrangements for the contested election of a clergyman in Clerkenwell are conducted, curiously enough, by a Unitarian minister, who acts as vestry clerk.

"Mr. Buchanan," says one of his newspaper supporters, "is over six feet high, and weighs about 225 lbs.!" Such are the details which are given of the candidates for the American Presidency.

The very able and interesting articles in the *Daily News* on the recent festivities in Russia, were written by Mr. John Murphy, a member of its permanent literary staff.

There will be a nearly total eclipse of the moon on Monday next, the 13th inst. It will commence at 21 minutes past 9 P.M., and end at 27 minutes past midnight. It will be visible at Greenwich.

The *Alton* (Illinois) *Democrat* announces that one pew owner in Rev. Mr. Haley's church offers to bet his pew, eligibly situated, and valued at 100 dollars, against a pew in the Rev. Mr. Norton's church, on the result of the general election in November.

The *Dundee Advertiser* has a paragraph on a *rara avis*—"an unsuspecting Scotch lady." This phenomenon in petticoats, being on a visit in London, had her pocket picked by an urchin, who dropped one of her sixpences in the gutter; and she, seeing him groping for the money, stooped down to help him! She found the coin, and gave it to the laddie—who went away; and when she got among her friends, she discovered her pocket to be empty.

There is a little machine in the machinery department of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution Exhibition, for paring apples and potatoes, which are placed upon a prong. A knife is then set in motion by a small multiplying wheel, turned by a handle, and, at the same time the prong is turned round, so that every portion of the apple is exposed to the action of the knife; and, if need be, the whole of it can be reduced to parings.

An obsolete novelist tells an anecdote of a blue-stocking lady of the last century whose little daughter, duly impressed by the fine long words she heard, asked an inconvenient question now and then. "Mamma, what are hydrostatics?" When mamma was compelled to hear and reply, she said, "Why, my dear, you surely know what hydrostatics means. Why, everybody knows that." Hard driven at last, she ended with, "Why, how stupid not to know what hydrostatics is! Hydrostatics is—water." The practical issue in that case was that the infant pedant asked for a glass of hydrostatics at dinner.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27, the wife of the Rev. HENRY BATCHELOR, Sheffield, of a son.
Sept. 30, at Stoke Newington, the wife of Mr. ROBERT MACCY, of a son.
Oct. 4, at Edinburgh, Mrs. ALEXANDER CRUCEHAM, of a son.
Oct. 5, Mrs. JAMES EWING RITCHIE, Finchley-common, of a son.
Oct. 7, the wife of Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., 8, Saville-row, London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 22, at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, by the Rev. Samuel Thomas, JAMES FRANKS, Esq., of Clapham New-park, to ELIZABETH, widow of the late Rev. Wm. CLEGG.
Sept. 24, at the Old Meeting-house, Tackett-street, Huddersdon, by the Rev. J. E. THOMAS, of Huddersdon, the brother of the

bride, Mr. ROBERT K. LEE, of the firm of W. and R. K. Lee, of Manchester, to ROSALIE HANNAH SOUNDY, second daughter of the late Mr. G. TURNER, of Ipswich.

Sept. 27, at the Baptist Chapel, Wakefield, by the father of the bride, WALTER, youngest son of Wm. BIGGS, Esq., of Broomham, Beds, to JANETTA, second daughter of the Rev. S. PERRET, M.D., of Wakefield, and niece of the Rev. S. LILLYCROFT, of Windsor, Berks.

Oct. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Folkestone, by the Rev. E. Jinkings, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Rook, JAMES ROOK, of Maidstone, third son of the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham, to SARAH VINET, second daughter of the Rev. EDMUND JINKINGS, of Maidstone.

Oct. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Blandford, Dorset, by the Rev. Charles Gilbert, of Islington, Mr. GEORGE GILBERT, to EMMA, only daughter of M. FISHER, Esq., Blandford.

Oct. 2, at the Old Gravel-pit Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr. THOMAS COLEMAN SULGRAVE, Northamptonshire, to ANN, daughter of Mr. GEORGE PARKER, Paragon, Hackney.

Oct. 2, at Cross-street Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas, assisted by the Rev. B. S. Hollis, Mr. GEORGE GREY, of Upper-street, Islington, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. OCTAVIUS NUTTER, of Kingsland-green.

Oct. 2, at the Friends' Meeting House, Parshaw Hall, Cumberland, THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, to ANN DEBORAH, only daughter of JOHN WILSON FLETCHER, Esq., of Farn Bank, Cumberland.

Oct. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Southminster, by the Rev. A. Griffin, Wm. WALLACE, of St. Lawrence, to EMMA SHEDD, of Steeple, in the county of Essex.

Oct. 4, at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. C. M. Andrews, J. BIRDSLEY, of South Ockendon, Essex, schoolmaster, to SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, of Dorset-place, Islington.

Oct. 6, in Arthur-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. Jonathan George, CHARLES E. JACKSON, Esq., of Douglas, Isle of Man, to PHEBE, eldest daughter of T. N. BAKER, Esq., of Walworth, Surrey.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26, at Wern, Shropshire, ANN WALBY, relict of JOHN LEE, Esq., solicitor, and daughter of the late Rev. DAVID SIMPSON, of Macclesfield, aged eighty-two.

Sept. 26, ROBERT SIBLEY, younger son of the late ROBERT GOUSS, Esq., Colonial Secretary for South Australia, aged thirteen. He was drowned while bathing in the sea at Jersey.

Sept. 30, at Trafalgar-square, Peckham, MARY RATCLIFFE, relict of the Rev. STEPHEN DAVIS, in her eightieth year.

Sept. 30, at Scarborough, Mr. RICHARD SUTTON, editor and proprietor of the *Nottingham Review*. Mr. Sutton's activity in public and private life (says that journal), was displayed in various ways. He evinced great interest in the welfare and education of the people. Denouncing oppression, and advocating the rights of the toiling masses, his voice was often heard in public assemblies, and his services with the pen frequently felt and acknowledged. He lived to witness the triumph of many of the great principles for which he contended. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and the abolition of the Corn-laws, were all hailed as substantial boons. In a more private manner, his labours for twenty-five years as superintendent of a Sunday-school of several hundred children, evinced the same ardent desire for the public weal. In the Town Council, as a member for Byron Ward, for eight years he faithfully served the constituency.

Oct. 2, MARY, relict of the late Wm. WILSON, Esq., of Lincoln House, Ponders End, Middlesex, in her seventy-seventh year.

Oct. 2, at Torre Abbey, Devon, ROBERT SHEDDEN, Esq., formerly of Brookland, Hants, second son of the late ROBERT SHEDDEN, Esq., of Paulersbury-park, Northamptonshire, and Slawoods, in the Isle of Wight, in his eighty-second year.

Oct. 2, deeply regretted and respected by a large circle of friends, Mr. JOSEPH MYALL, twenty-six years superintendent of King Edward School, St. George's-road, Southwark, aged seventy.

Oct. 2, at Bradford, Yorkshire, while on a visit to his son, the Rev. JOHN TIPPETT, of Gravesend, aged sixty.

Oct. 4, at 76, Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. THOMAS BROOKE, many years an inhabitant of West Smithfield, aged eighty-two.

Oct. 5, after a short illness, deeply lamented, THOMAS WEEPING, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, London, and of Fulbrook, Maiden, Surrey, of which county he was for several years a magistrate.

Oct. 5, at his residence, Norfolk Lodge, South Mimms, BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq., in his sixty-ninth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The past has been an extraordinary week in Stock Exchange experience. In consequence of the great demand for money, and the great drain of the precious metals to the Continent, the Bank of England, on Wednesday last, raised the rate of interest from 4½ to 5 per cent. This measure, which was generally regarded as a necessary measure of precaution, did not have the desired effect, and on Monday, after the announcement of the raising of the discount rate of the Bank of France, the Bank of England advanced their rate to from 5 to 6 per cent. on two months' bills, and to 7 per cent. on bills having more than sixty days to run.

The Stock Market has consequently undergone great fluctuations. On Saturday there was a considerable fall in Consols, which, on Monday, had reached to 1½ per cent.

The Funds sustained a fresh fall of about ½ per cent. this morning, upon a pressure of sales for the Account now closing, the prostration of the Paris Bourse yesterday afternoon tending to increase the gloom here. This fall led, however, to some large purchases of Consols for the November account, besides one of 80,000l. for to-morrow, and a decided rally set in. The investments of the public, however, are steadily continued at the reduced prices now quoted.

In the Discount Market, to-day, there was an active demand for money, and the enhanced rates lately established are fully maintained. It results from a more deliberate discussion of the measure adopted yesterday by the Bank of England, that its propriety is fully admitted in nearly all quarters. Fresh withdrawals of gold from the Bank took place to-day, to the extent of about 130,000l. on continental account.

The accounts from Paris show a rally in the Three per Cent. Rentes of ½ to ¾ per cent. This partial recovery is of course attributable to the report of the Minister of Finance, just published in Paris. It is evidently the aim of the Government, in this document, to give a check to the serious fall on the Bourse.

The announcement on the Paris Bourse yesterday that the Bank of England had raised their minimum rate of discount to six per cent., created great excitement, and for the time completely paralysed business. The Bank of France now refuses to advance more than twenty per cent. on shares, and forty per cent. on Rentes, and there is no doubt this will produce a salutary influence; but much remains to be done, and great caution must be exercised to bring about a reaction. All the other continental stock markets, except that of Vienna, experienced a renewed fall yesterday, owing probably to news of the fresh restrictive measures just adopted by the Banks of England and of France. At Amsterdam and Frankfurt the decline was especially severe.

In the Foreign Stock Market the dealings are limited, and prices generally have declined. The Railway Share Market is very flat, and prices continue to show a downward tendency. The Foreign and Colonial lines are also at lower quotations. Joint Stock Bank Shares are very inactive. London Joint Stock are 30½; and Ottoman Bank, 7. Miscellaneous Shares rule dull, and generally at lower rates. London General Omnibus Company, 3½; and National Discount Company, 5½.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns throughout the kingdom continue to furnish remarkable proofs that the trade of the country is upon a basis altogether independent of any pressure in the discount market. There is every sign that whatever may be the rate to which the Bank must ascend in order to keep near the range of the continental bidings for money it will produce no appreciable effect in checking the general industry or the profits of the country. At Manchester, during the past week, although the market is said to have been inanimate, a fair average business has been transacted, and prices are well maintained. The Birmingham Advertiser describes an improved tone in the iron trade and a satisfactory amount of employment in the other manufactures of the town. At Nottingham some interruption has been caused by the occurrence of local holidays, but the extent of it is to be attributed to the general prosperity of the population, which enables them to choose their periods of recreation. It is added that quotations are firm, and that great confidence prevails. In the woollen districts there has been an active demand, and stocks are moderate. The Irish linen-markets have been steady.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised 12 vessels—5 to Port Phillip, 2 to Adelaide, 2 to New Zealand, 1 to Portland Bay, 1 to Sydney, and 1 to Hobart Town, with an aggregate capacity of 7,090 tons. The rates of freight still exhibit great firmness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been little change. The number of vessels reported inward was 176, being 9 more than in the previous week. Included in these were 34 with cargoes of grain and flour, 8 with fruit, 6 with sugar, and 2 with tea. The total of ships cleared outward was 132, including 14 in ballast, showing an increase of 13. The number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 62, being 15 less than at the last account. Of these 8 are for Adelaide, 2 for Auckland, 5 for Geelong, 3 for Hobart Town, 5 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 2 for Moreton Bay, 5 for New Zealand, 12 for Port Phillip, 2 for Portland Bay, 1 for Port Fairy, 12 for Sydney, 2 for Swan River, and 1 for Warrnambool. One of them was entered outward in April, 1 in June, and 18 in July.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.						
	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
New 3 per Cent. Annuit.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Bank Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Exchange-bills	12 pm	7 pm	11 pm	11 pm	10 pm	9 pm
India Bonds	14 pm	14 pm	10 pm	10 pm	10 pm	13 pm
Long Annuit.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week, ending on Saturday, the 27th day of Sept., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£25,603,940
Government Debt,	£11,015,100
Other Securities,	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	11,128,940
Silver Bullion,	—
	£25,603,940

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital,	£14,552,000
Reserve	3,754,410
Public Deposits,	8,409,851
Other Deposits,	9,966,813
Seven Day and other Bills,	927,399
	£37,601,479

Oct. 2, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 3, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

HASTINGS, S., Lime-street, City, wine merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 11; solicitor, Mr. Stoper, Cheap-side.
MADDEN, R. J., Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, licensed victualler, Oct. 15, Nov. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., Clifford's-inn.
SYMES, J., SYMES, E. B., and RAPER, R., Strand, electro platers,

Oct. 16, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, New Bow-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Branscomb, Raquet-court, City.

LAY, T., Wolverhampton, hop merchant, Oct. 13, Nov. 5; solicitor, Mr. Southall, Birmingham.

HASSALL, T., Shenstone, Staffordshire, builder, Oct. 13, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Dugan and Hemmant, Walsall.

PHILLIPS, E., Pillgwenilly, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, Oct. 14, Nov. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Nalder, Bristol.

ROTHWELL, D., Norland, Yorkshire, machine maker, Oct. 13, Nov. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

SLOMAN, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Oct. 22, Nov. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Levett and Champney, Hull.

WHITAKER, J., Bridge-end, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 17, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

WOOD, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, corn dealer, Oct. 17, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

DEWHAM, D., Hartlepool, Durham, licensed victualler, Oct. 9, Nov. 13; solicitors, Mr. Bell, Hartlepool; and Mr. Moyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, October 7, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

TUNNIE, W., Forest-hill, Kent, milliner, Oct. 31, Nov. 24; solicitor, Mr. Holmes, Bucklebury.

FEVER, W., Peterborough, Northamptonshire, publican, Oct. 16, Nov. 30; solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street; and Mr. Law, Stamford.

MUIR, J. S., Aberdeen Villa, Malda-hill, schoolmaster, Oct. 18, Nov. 24; solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SEMMONS, W., Redruth, Cornwall, draper, Oct. 18, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street, City.

DAVIES, J., Newport, Monmouthshire, currier, Oct. 20, Nov. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Vassall, Bristol.

OLEMENS, R. N., Liskeard, Cornwall, tailor, Oct. 16, Nov. 13; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

SCOTT, J., Batley Carr, Yorkshire, rag merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 24; solicitors, Messrs. Scholes and Sons, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ROWELL, E., Manchester, bill broker, Oct. 17, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Boote and Jellicoe, Manchester.

DONALD, J., and DONALD, J. L., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, watch-makers, Oct. 18, Nov. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Francis, Birmingham, and Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CARR, C., Wallend, Northumberland, iron manufacturer, Oct. 17, Nov. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Stanton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 6.

Our supply of English wheat to-day was moderate, but the condition of a large proportion being affected by the damp weather, such was extremely difficult of sale, whereas fine dry samples sold readily at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter upon last Monday's prices. Foreign wheat met with more inquiry, and sold fully 1s per quarter higher. Norfolk flour is per sack dearer; American barrels held at full prices, and fine samples scarce. Fine malting barley ready sale, and is to 2s per quarter dearer; distilling and grinding likewise in better demand at improving rates. Beans and peas firm. The arrivals of oats were more liberal, chiefly from Russian ports, but good corn found buyers at last week's prices. Linseed and cakes saleable at our quotations.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	60 to 74	Danish	76 to 90
Ditto White	64 80	Konigsberg, Red	70 78
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	72 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	72 82
Scotch	62 74	Danish and Holstein	66 72
Rye	42 44	East Prussian	58 62
Barley, malting	46 50	Petersburg	52 56
Distilling	40 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	58 64
Beans, Mazagan	40 46	Mariampoli	64 70
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	64 76
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	40 44
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	40 44
Boilers	44 46	East Prussian	34 36
Tares (English new)	88 90	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	30 32
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	56 60	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	52 54	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	54 56	Oats—	—
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	32 34
Canaryseed	68 74	Jahde	32 34
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 26
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 26
German	—	Swedish	25 27
French	—	Petersburg	23 28
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 18 10s to 16 0s	—	New York	26 37
Rape Cake, 6 10s to 7 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40 0s to 42 0s per last	—	Carawayseed	36 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 6.—The few small parcels of English cloverseed which appear sell at high prices. French accounts continue exorbitant for fine south samples. Trefoil goes off steadily as it appears. Canaryseed being scarce in first hands, brought rather more money; and mustardseed, both white and brown, realised as much money. Fine winter tares are not plentiful, but the superabundance of inferior qualities checks prices of all, and they are now very irregular. A northern demand is not unlikely from their having been caught, and orders for thence could be well executed at present. Grass seeds threaten to be dear this season.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d: of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4½s loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LANCETON, Monday, Oct. 6.

Our advices from most parts of the country state that the health of the stock continues good, and that the supply of food is very extensive. Of late, only limited purchases of beasts and sheep have been effected in the Dutch markets on French account. There was a moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its quality was by no means first rate. The arrivals of home-fed beasts were seasonably good as to number; their general condition, however, was inferior. For the few prime breeds on offer there was an improved demand, and, in some instances, prices were the turn higher than on Monday last. Midding and inferior beasts moved off slowly, at the late decline in value. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 2,200 short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 400 oxen. No supplies reached us from Scotland. Notwithstanding that there was a considerable falling off in the arrivals of sheep, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at last Monday's fall in the quotations. Most breeds came to hand in poor condition, and the top figure for Downs was 5s per 8½s. There were 300 Irish sheep on offer. We were scantily supplied with calves, yet the veal trade ruled heavy, at Friday's currency. The best calves sold at 4s 6d per 8½s. The show of pigs was tolerably good, and as prices were high, the butchers purchased very sparingly, at late rates.

Per 8½s to sink the offal.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 2 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 8 5 0
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4	Lice. coarse calves	4 3 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 0 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 8 4 2
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 5 0

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 6.
Increased supplies of all kinds of meat, both town and country-killed, have been on sale here. With the exception of pork selling steadily, at full prices, the trade has ruled heavily, on lower terms.

Per 8½s by the carcass.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 6 to 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Middling ditto	3 5 4 0
Prime large do.	3 6 3 8	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Do. small do.	3 10 4 4	Veal	3 3 4 3
Large pork	3 8 4 4	Small pork	4 0 4 4

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHINGHAM, Oct. 7.

SUGAR.—The market has been very steady, and last week's prices have been supported. 1,150 hds of West India have been sold, including 400 in the public sales. Barbados, 48s 6d to 48s; crystallised Demerara, 48s to 50s 6d; Antigua, 48s to 46s. 7,400 bags Mauritius were offered; about 3,400 were bought in; the remainder sold steadily from 37s to 38s; crystallised, 47s to 53s. 3,500 bags Bengal sold at 45s 6d to 46s 6d. 1,700 bags Madras offered, and nearly all bought in. 1,800 bags Penang were also offered, and about one-third sold at 41s to 41s 6d. The refined market has been steady. Grocery lumps, fair to fine, 55s to 56s.

COFFEE.—200 casks of plantation Ceylon sold at 61s to 65s 6d. Native Ceylon quoted 52s to 53s, partly nominal.

TEA.—The market continues inactive; prices are unaltered.

RICE.—2,500 bags of East India were bought in at 10s. The article generally has a quiet appearance to-day.

IRON.—The demand continues limited.

SALT.—950 bags refraction 34 were bought in at 36s, but there appeared to be buyers at 35s to 35s 6d.

COTTON.—The demand has been brisk; 900 bales sold at very full prices.

OIL remains quoted dull at 38s 6d.

IRON.—Scotch pig has declined to 67s.

INDIGO has been steady. 17,000 chests are now declared for the quarterly sale on the 15th inst.

TALLOW.—The market has been more firm, and quoted 51s 3d on the spot; 50s 6d the last three months.

In consuming articles markets do not show any alteration, yet buyers act with caution; but speculative articles are very dull of sale, the present position of the money market checking speculation.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 6.—A good business was done in Irish butter last week. Prices were advanced 1s to 2s for all descriptions. The prominent demand was for any of good quality at from 10s to 10s 6d. The transactions in all probability would have been extensive, but most of the agents were either restricted or abstained from pressing sales, owing to the excited advice from Ireland. The appearance in the market at the close was of a strong and healthy character. Foreign found buyers at 2s over previous rates. Bacon ruled dull. Irish and Hambro' sold slowly and to a limited extent at a decline of 2s. Hams and lard were each in request at full prices.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, & LARD, &c.			
Friesland, per cwt.	106 to 112	Cheshire, per cwt.	84 to 74
Kiel	—	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	114 120	Double Gloucester	60 68
Carlisle	94 106	Single ditto	—
Waterford	104 106	York Hams	100 104
Cork (new)	98 108	Westmoreland ditto	98 100
Limerick	98 104	Irish ditto	86 90
Sligo	98 104	Wiltshire Hams (dried)	78 84
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	70 74

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 4.—Apples and pears are now pretty plentiful. Importations of the latter still continue to arrive from the Continent. Lisbon grapes 10s per dozen lbs. Peaches and nectarines are not so abundant. Oranges fetch 4s per dozen. The demand for liberts and cabanets has improved, and prices for them have advanced; Kent liberts now fetch from 80s to 90s per 100lbs. Tomatoes are still arriving from France and Spain. All kinds of vegetables in season are well supplied. Portulac onions are plentiful, and fetch from 9s to 16s per 100, or from 1s 3d to 3s per dozen. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, orchids, gardenias, violets, carnations, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 6.—Since Monday last the arrivals, coastwise and by railway, have been less extensive. For most kinds the demand is more active, as follows: York regents, 90s to 100s; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s to 90s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 90s; middlings, 80s to 90s; Lancins, 70s to 80s; blues, 70s to 80s per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 6.—A moderate business is doing in our market to-day, and prices are steady, at about the annexed currency:—

Mid and East Kent	10s 9s to 10s
Wool of Kent	6s 3s to 6s
Sussex pockets	6s 6s to 7s
Farnham	8s 9s to 10s

Duty, 245,000l. to 250,000l.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 6.—The greater portion of the last clip of wool has now been disposed of, and we have still a steady demand for the article both for home use and export, notwithstanding the advanced rate in the value of money. Prices generally are well supported.

Per 8½s.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Down tags	1 1 to 1 5	16 10 to 17 10	—
Half-bred ditto	1 3 1 4	15 0 16 10	—
Down ewes	1 3 1 4	15 0 16 10	—
Kent fleeces	1 3 1 4	14 0 15 10	—
Leicesters	1 1 1 3	13 0 15 0	—
Combining skin	0 10 1 3	10 0 15 10	—
Blanket wool	0 8 0 11	8 0 11 0	—
Flannel wool	1 0 1 4	12 0 16 0	—

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 6.—Our market still continues steady, and prices are well supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 51s, and for the last three months, 49s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8½s. Town tallow, 52s net cash.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	31651	16535	31308	26475	7963
Price of Yellow Candle	42 3d 58	41 6d 58	40 0d 58	40 0d 58	40 0d 58
Delivery last Week	2952	3571	1450	3746	3165
Ditto from the 1st of June	2877	3592	2354	4124	4102
Arrived last Week	1056	725	1093	793	3164
Ditto from the 1st of June	19909	24172	18736	19 95	32655
Price of Town Tallow	45s 0d 6s	44 6s 4d	44 6s 4d	44 6s 4d	44 6s 4d

OILS, Monday, Oct. 6.—There is less inquiry for linseed oil, and the price on the spot is 39s to 40s 6d per cwt. Olive is steady at 51s for Mogadore, and 50s for Gallipoli. Coconut moves off steadily, Ceylon at 45s and Cochin 48s. Palm is quiet, at 4s for fine Lagos. Spermin moves off slowly, at 10s to 10s 6d; pale seal, 47 10s to 48s; southern, 47 10s to 48s; cod, 48s. Tarpentine may be purchased on easier terms.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½ per lb
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 4½ 0 4½
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 4½ 0 4½
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 4½ 0 4½
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 5 0 5½
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 5½ 0 6
Horse Hides	7 0 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	2 6 4 0
Ditto full	8 0 0 0
Polled sheep	4 2 5 2
Kents and Half Breds	3 6 4 0
Downs	2 10 3 6
Lambs	2 8 4 0
Shearlings	0 0 0 0

METALS. London, Saturday, Oct. 4.—The transactions in Scotch pig iron have been limited, and the quotation has declined to 69s. Manufactured parcels are dull. Rails, 77 1/2s 6d to 77 1/2s; sheets, 107 1/2s 6d to 111; hoops, 107 1/2s; nail rods, 97 1/2s 6d to 97 1/2s. Tin moves off steadily. Banca, 135s to 136s; Straits 133s to 134s. Tin plates are quite as dear as last week. We have a better demand for lead. English pig, 23 1/2s to 24 1/2s; Spanish, 23 1/2s to 23 1/2s per ton. Spelter, on the spot, 28 1/2s per ton.

COALS. Monday.—Market firm at last day's rates. Hetton's, 19s 6d—Belmont, 18s—Heugh Hall, 18s—Braddyl's, 18s 9d—Gosforth, 17s 6d—Fensher, 17s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 43; left from last week, 3; total, 46.

COTTON. Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The market closed firmly, and prices of American qualities are 1d per lb dearer than on Friday. In other descriptions there was some tameness, but no giving way in prices. The sales are 8,000 bales—1,000 for export and 1,000 on speculation—comprising 350 Pernam and Maranhão, at 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d; 300 Egyptian, at 6 1/2d to 9d; and 800 Surat, at 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d per lb.

Advertisements.

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS.

Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT:—

The sum of 46,078l. 9s. 11d. has been received upon Investment Shares; the total amount during the first four years having been 89,446l. 5s.

The sum of 19,228l. 15s. 7d. has been withdrawn upon Shares, upon which compound interest has been paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

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THESE ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE LAWS;

and when they all work harmoniously, a person is in sound health. This position will not be questioned.

Now, when the system is diseased, it is the first grand object to set all these functions at work, both to expel disease and to restore the health.

The bowels must be opened, cleansed, soothed, and strengthened; the urine must be made to flow healthfully and naturally; and to throw off the impurities of the blood; the liver and stomach must be regulated; and, above all, the

PORES

must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

LIFE WILL BE AGAIN A LUXURY.

We will suppose the case of a person affected with a bilious complaint. His head aches, his appetite is poor, his bones and back ache, he is weak and nervous, his complexion is yellow, the skin dry, and the tongue furred. He goes to a doctor for relief, and he gives a dose of medicine to purge him freely. He takes it, and it operates profusely, and he gets some temporary relief.

BUT HE IS NOT CURED!

In a few days the same symptoms return, and the same old purge is administered; and so on, until the poor man becomes a martyr to heavy, drastic purgatives. Now, what would be the

TRUE PRACTICE

in such a case? What the practice that nature herself points out? Why, to set in healthy operation all the means that nature possesses to throw out of the system the causes of disease. The bowels must of course be evacuated, but the work is but begun at this stage of the business. The kidneys must be prompted to do their work, for they have a most important work to do; the stomach must be cleansed; and, above all, the pores must be relieved and enabled to throw off the secretions which ought to pass off through them. We repeat, that by

THE BOWELS, THE URINE, THE PORES,

the disease must be expelled from the system, and not by the bowels alone, as is the usual practice.

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